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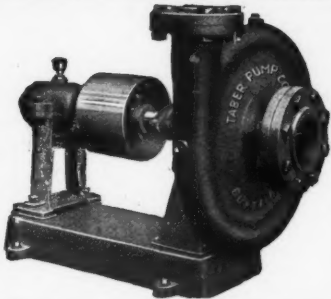
# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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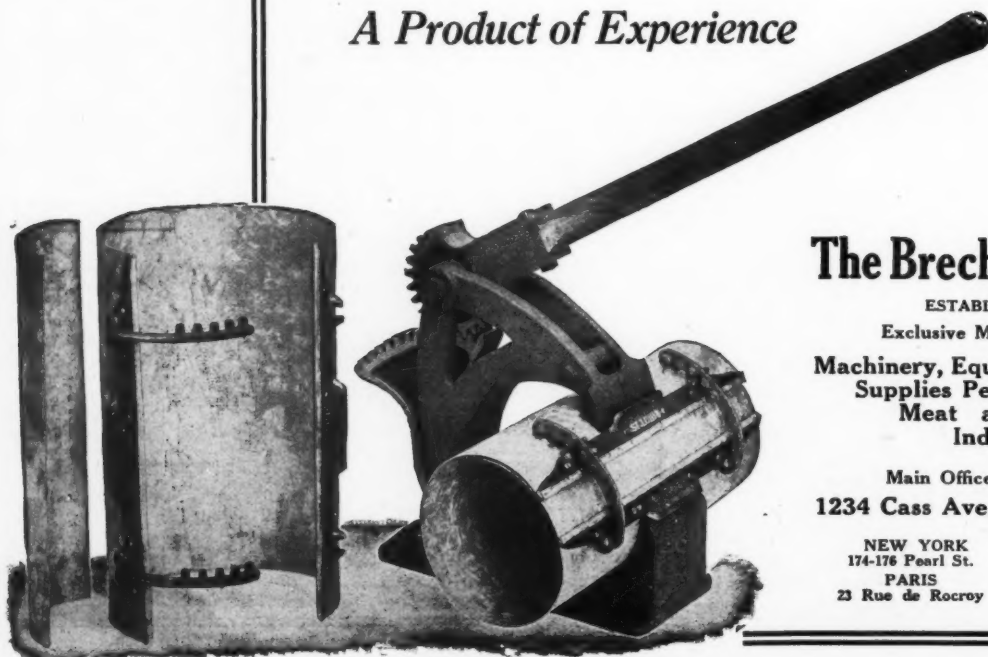
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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New York and Chicago, May 17, 1919

No. 20

## Disposal of Surplus Army Meat Supplies

The War Department at Washington announced this week that it had conferred with packers' representatives concerning the disposition to be made of some 300 million pounds of canned meats and bacon which represents the surplus now held by the Army as a result of war orders, and for which it has no use.

The surplus stocks include 115,943,500 pounds of roast beef, in 6-pound, 2-pound, 1-pound and 12-ounce cans; 120,600,000 pounds of corned beef, in 6-pound, 24-ounce, 1-pound and 12-ounce cans; and 20,820,000 pounds of corned beef hash, in 1 and 2-pound cans. There is also 47,219,620 pounds of salt bacon.

These products are to be disposed of abroad, if possible. They are not suited to domestic trade. The canned meats are put up in plain packages of special sizes, and would have to be repacked. Besides, canned beef is not sufficiently popular in this country to find an outlet in such quantities. Neither is the salt bacon which is included in this lot.

Announcement of this surplus stock revealed the extent to which packinghouse production had been "speeded up" in response to government war demands. It is stated that these stocks represent a normal two-years' production of the packinghouses which put them up. But they were turned out in the space of five months, in order to meet Army requirements.

The War Department's statement of its decision in this matter aroused a flurry of ignorant comment, the gist of which was that the packers were being favored in keeping these products off the domestic market. One Senator, noted for making the most of such opportunities, came out with a statement that he intended to demand an investigation of the War Department as a result of this "attempt to keep prices from coming down." He felt sorry for people in this country who had been deprived of meat, and thought this meat ought to be distributed among them!

### Secretary Baker Answers the Critics.

Secretary of War Baker responded at once with a statement indicating the mistaken idea of the matter which seemed to prevail in certain quarters. He said:

"There has been a misapprehension with regard to the policy of the War Department in disposing of meat supplies. The meats in question are specially prepared meats in special containers and of a kind never sold commercially in the United States—roast beef and specially salted pork—which are not articles of ordinary commercial trade in the United States. The cans are not even labeled.

"The question of disposing of these supplies is not a question of maintaining a price level—the War Department has no interest in that—but of some way to dispose of them. We cannot, for instance, set up retail stores all

over the United States to sell army supplies, and therefore have to dispose of them in bulk.

"So much of the supplies as are of the ordinary commercial kind in the United States, and which people recognize, we are selling in the United States, selling them in any way in which we can prevent speculation. But specially prepared army supplies, six-pound cans of roast beef and things of that sort, are not known to the commercial public of the United States, and the buying public knows nothing about them, and they would not be available for ordinary commerce here.

### The Market Regulates the Price.

"I have talked the whole question over with the Sales Director, and there are a number of questions that have to be solved. Some products, for instance, by repacking in new tins and being labeled, could be resold in the United States. There is a possibility we may be able to dispose of substantial quantities of food supplies in institutions where bulk purchases are made. All avenues are to be sought out, and so far as possible food and clothes will be sold in the United States.

"The market regulates the price; we have no power to set an arbitrary price. If we had a million pairs of shoes to sell we would have no means of going to John Jones and letting him buy a pair of army shoes, but by putting them on the market it would probably affect the market price.

"There has been no agreement with the meat packers with regard to the distribution of meat supplies, but they have suggested that the most practical thing to do would be to sell these supplies in Europe, instead of disposing of them in this country, because of the fact that they are packed for transportation across the ocean. In this way it would not be necessary for the packers to prepare other food for transportation while the present supply is being distributed in this country."

### Statement by the War Department.

The War Department authorized the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

A meeting was held in Washington last week by the representatives of the packing industries and representatives of the Surplus Property Division and the office of the Director of Sales, with the Zone Supply Officer at Chicago presiding, to discuss ways and means of disposing to the best advantage and with the least disruption of markets the large quantity of surplus packing house products now held by the Army.

The surplus products consist of canned roast beef, corned beef, corned beef hash and bacon. Of the roast beef there are 12,000,000 six-pound cans, 17,330,000 two-pound cans, 9,000,000 one-pound cans and 378,000 twelve-ounce cans. There are 5,600,000 six-pound cans, 18,000,000 twenty-four-ounce cans, 9,000,000 one-pound cans and 4,250,000 twelve-ounce cans of corned beef and 20,820,000 in one and two-pound cans of corned beef hash. There are 47,219,620 pounds of bacon, 8,686,000 of which is crated and located in Chicago, Baltimore and Columbus.

The foregoing quantities of packed products represent the combined output of the packing

houses for five months during the war, when the plants were kept in operation continuously to meet the demand for Army subsistence. It is explained by the committee of packers that this amount was a normal production of these plants over a period of two years, and to place this quantity of packed meats on the market at this time would seriously affect prices on both canned and fresh meats.

The representatives of the packing industry strongly advised that all of this stock be disposed of for export. It was hoped that it could be sold abroad to relieve the food situation in many of the countries now on short rations. It was also suggested that negotiations be instituted through the American Relief Administration, the Allied Liquidation Committee and organizations now aiding in the feeding of some of the famine-stricken countries.

Should it be impossible to sell this stock of canned meat for export, then the Director of Sales would control the sale, fixing of prices and distribution, with the packing industry acting as an agency for its sale.

It was pointed out that the sale of this stock would be a difficult matter to effect in this country through ordinary channels, for the reason that most of it is not in commercial packages and does not appeal to domestic consumers. In ordinary times this country would not offer a very good market for canned meats, and it is possible that a great deal of this would have to be repacked and put in commercial state, and it is thought that a much better price could be secured by selling it for export.

The representatives of the packing industry present at the meeting were: J. A. Hawkinson, Wilson & Company; M. C. Planer, Wilson & Company; B. B. Russell, Morris & Company; J. J. Dady, Armour & Company; A. F. Pfeiffer, Armour & Company; F. W. Waddell, Armour & Company; G. C. Shepard, Cudahy Packing Company; F. E. Wilhelm, Cudahy Packing Company; E. D. Baldwin, Libby McNeil & Libby.

### MEAT SUPPLIES IN APRIL.

According to the figures of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, reported from 60 livestock markets, receipts of cattle at 60 points in April were 13.8 per cent less than in April, 1918. Hog marketing was 1.9 per cent less, but sheep and lamb receipts increased 24 per cent. Total of cattle marketer at these 60 points in April was 1,704,816, compared to 1,978,098 a year ago; hog marketing was 3,631,315, compared to 3,700,227 a year ago. Sheep receipts were 1,398,345, compared to 1,128,068 a year ago.

For the four months of the year cattle receipts at these 60 points totaled 6,703,023, compared to 6,842,479 for the same time last year. Hog marketing was 17,456,748, compared to 17,104,063 last year. Sheep and lamb receipts were 5,279,544, compared to 4,703,745 last year. Receipts of stocker and feeder cattle for April showed an increase of 11.5 per cent over last year, and for the four months an increase of 22.8 per cent over receipts for the four months a year ago.



# Meat Production and Consumption in the U.S.

Following the review of meat production and consumption in the United States during the last four years, prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and appearing in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the following tables of detailed statistics are given to back up the statements there made. The matter is of such importance to the trade that space is given by The National Provisioner for the publication of these statistics in full.

The following explanatory statements are made by the Department concerning the method of compiling the figures:

There are three kinds of slaughter reports extant which deal with large numbers of food animals: (1) Census report of the complete slaughter in the United States (commercial and farm) for 1909, this being the only time the entire slaughter has been enumerated. (2) Census reports of the wholesale slaughter and packing industry, issued every five years; last report for 1914. (3) The federally inspected slaughter, reported annually by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The two last reports are somewhat similar in extent and character, the census report being slightly larger, as it includes a number of small wholesale establishments not engaged in interstate trade and therefore not required to have the federal inspection. Neither, however, includes the country retail slaughter or the farm slaughter. The federally inspected slaughter, being the only considerable class reported annually, is used as the basis for estimating the total slaughter from year to year.

Meat in the tables is considered as the ordinary "dressed" or butchers' meat, which also includes such parts of the dressed carcass as are canned and cured, as bacon, hams, canned beef, etc. Estimates of meat consumption for other countries are customarily made on this basis, except that lard, being included in the dressed weight of swine, is usually included with the pork. In order to show a strictly meat total, the lard is estimated and shown separately.

There is considerable edible meat (liver, pluck, etc.—the edible offal) which is not in the dressed weights of animals. On the other hand, the bones and butchers' trimmings on the carcasses are estimated to more than outweigh the edible offal. Allowing the one to offset the other, the figures used (dressed weights) may be considered as approximating the actual meat consumption.

## Ratio of Federally Inspected and Total Slaughter.

In 1909 the ratio of federally inspected to total slaughter was as follows: Cattle, 56.67 per cent; calves, 33.59 per cent; sheep, 77.08 per cent; goats, 35.25 per cent; and swine, 58.99 per cent. These percentages of course furnished a basis for estimating the total slaughter for succeeding years, as the federally inspected slaughter is accurately determined every year.

There is a consensus of opinion, however, that in recent years economic conditions and the effect of the war have operated to increase very considerably the inspected ratio of cattle and calves. The country butcher has been unable to compete with the superior methods of the large slaughterers, added to which are the greater distribution of inspected establishments and better facilities for marketing stock.

Dr. Wright of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has made an exhaustive study of the animal calf crops in connection with the yearly cattle estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The ratios worked out for cattle and calves for the last five years are as below, and have been adopted in making the calculations in the tables. Possible changes in the percentages of sheep and swine are not considered of sufficient importance to change the original figures.

## Ratio of federally inspected to total slaughter of cattle and calves.

	Cattle	Calves
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1914	61.4	36.4
1915	66.1	39.2
1916	69.1	41.0
1917	75.4	44.7
1918	75.1	44.5

## Figuring Average Carcass Weights.

The annual reports of the federally inspected slaughter give only the numbers of the various animals, and the other slaughter is estimated on the same basis. To turn  
(Continued on page 36.)

Table 2.—Average Live and Dressed Weights of Live Stock Slaughtered in United States, Calendar Years 1914-1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Cattle:*					
Live weight...	996.	1,039.6	981.	933.4	929.7
Dressed weight...	533.	558.3	524.9	490.5	497.5
Calves:					
Live weight...	152.	151.	152.	154.	133.
Dressed weight...	92.9	92.3	92.9	94.1	93.5
Sheep and lambs:**					
Live weight...	78.	79.	79.	78.	78.
Dressed weight...	39.	39.5	39.5	39.	39.
Swine:					
Live weight...	221.	209.5	201.	204.	213.
Dressed weight...	166.3	157.7	151.3	153.5	160.7

\*Cattle weights are for federally inspected animals; others are estimated to weigh an average of 10 per cent less than the inspected when dressed.

\*\*Same weights used for goats.

Table 1.—Number of Animals Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection and Estimated Number Slaughtered Otherwise (Including Farm) in the United States, Calendar Years 1914-1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Cattle:					
Federal inspected	6,756,737	7,153,395	8,310,458	10,350,052	11,828,549
Other	4,247,763	3,668,705	3,716,242	3,373,848	3,921,849
Total	11,004,500	10,822,100	12,026,700	13,723,900	15,750,398
Calves:					
Federal inspected	1,696,962	1,818,702	2,367,303	3,142,721	3,456,393
Other	2,964,438	3,406,597	3,406,597	3,887,979	4,310,782
Total	4,661,400	4,639,500	5,773,900	7,030,700	7,767,175
Sheep and lambs:					
Federal inspected	14,229,343	12,211,765	11,941,366	9,344,994	10,319,877
Other	4,231,157	3,631,235	3,559,834	2,778,806	3,065,177
Total	18,460,500	15,843,000	15,492,200	12,123,800	13,385,054
Goats:					
Federal inspected	175,966	153,346	198,969	165,660	137,725
Other	323,694	281,654	365,391	304,340	252,431
Total	499,660	435,000	564,360	470,000	390,156
Swine:					
Federal inspected	32,531,840	38,381,228	43,083,703	33,909,704	41,214,250
Other	22,616,260	26,682,772	29,951,897	23,574,096	28,640,411
Total	55,148,100	65,064,000	73,035,600	57,483,800	69,854,661
All animals:					
Federal inspected	55,390,788	59,718,436	65,901,739	56,913,131	66,956,794
Other	34,382,712	37,085,164	40,900,961	33,919,069	40,190,630
Total	89,773,500	96,803,600	106,892,700	90,832,200	107,147,444

Table 3.—Production of Each Kind of Dressed Meat and of Lard, and Ratio of Federally Inspected to Total Meat Slaughtered in the United States, Calendar Years 1914-1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Thous. Pounds.	Thous. Pounds.	Thous. Pounds.	Thous. Pounds.	Thous. Pounds.
Beef:					
Federal inspected	3,601,068	3,979,362	4,362,434	5,169,460	5,884,704
Total	5,635,565	5,816,139	6,118,135	6,686,060	7,640,712
Veal:					
Federal inspected	137,652	167,850	219,928	295,808	323,173
Total	433,055	428,185	536,409	661,763	726,231
Mutton and lamb:					
Federal inspected	554,943	482,366	471,685	364,455	402,475
Total	719,960	625,798	611,942	472,828	522,017
Goat meat:					
Federal inspected	6,860	6,055	7,857	6,461	5,371
Total	19,461	17,183	22,290	18,330	15,216
Pork (excl. lard):					
Federal inspected	4,263,943	4,748,525	5,186,310	4,070,860	5,290,824
Total	7,228,261	8,049,718	8,633,338	6,900,934	9,136,990
Total meat	14,039,362	14,937,023	15,922,314	14,739,915	18,041,166
Lard, total	1,652,237	1,840,010	1,973,422	1,577,355	2,088,654
Total meat and lard	15,691,530	16,777,033	17,895,736	16,317,270	20,129,820
Ratio of federal inspected to total meat produced (exclusive of lard)	61.15	62.82	64.36	67.21	66.55

Table 4.—Exports and Imports of Meats and Animal Fats, Calendar Years 1914-1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Meats:					
Beef, canned	30,734,748	69,999,828	54,026,922	65,583,639	141,447,163
Beef, fresh	31,422,463	262,813,397	181,979,031	215,418,975	514,341,529
Beef, pickled, etc.	23,779,449	42,746,813	36,681,148	68,110,990	44,208,020
Pork, canned	2,768,415	7,928,944	7,265,012	5,389,206	5,267,342
Pork, fresh	1,250,977	24,230,183	55,172,868	49,377,150	11,632,635
Pork, pickled, etc.	37,006,108	59,047,897	55,148,024	39,378,051	36,672,260
Bacon	184,267,850	524,138,245	502,617,329	578,228,053	1,104,788,681
Hams and shoulders	142,398,301	266,442,819	287,161,195	243,868,814	537,213,041
Mutton	3,847,093	4,230,928	5,257,883	2,857,175	1,630,813
Sausage	5,092,436	13,345,189	11,998,350	18,653,301	44,100,000
"All other canned"	12,730,230	34,329,820	16,216,640	35,898,073	12,380,192
Total meat	475,816,070	1,809,254,063	1,303,522,902	1,321,681,457	2,453,081,078
Animal fats:					
Lard	438,015,898	451,286,439	426,659,590	373,349,323	548,817,901
Neutral lard	21,797,321	35,389,918	27,314,774	9,395,404	6,307,164
Lard oil	766,718	2,635,455	2,678,070	1,910,752	348,510
Oleo oil	85,144,527	109,185,783	83,891,672	33,402,858	69,106,350
Tallow	9,980,066	26,568,075	15,338,057	7,505,880	4,222,657
Stearin	3,239,469	16,676,794	13,216,599	8,375,304	10,550,241
Total fats	558,944,199	641,742,464	569,098,771	433,939,521	639,352,823
Re-exports:					
Beef and veal, fresh	254,200,980	108,808,848	18,678,200	21,140,054	18,179,579
Mutton and lamb, fresh	19,875,942	11,879,353	15,675,529	5,623,903	607,796
Pork, fresh	18,952,005	3,334,898	922,774	2,580,340	1,721,949
Bacon and hams	7,882,659	-1,996,693	213,524	240,390	1,562,939
Meat, preserved, etc.	22,074,620	2,923,060	2,062,800	14,850,887	187,800,000
Sausage	488,040	93,333	2,787	10,744	4,791
Total meat	323,474,246	129,036,205	37,555,624	44,446,318	209,677,054
Oleo-stearin	4,029,637	1,714,451	647,443	5,555,448	1,556,781
Tallow				5,069,208	5,395,495

\*Weight, estimated, value only given.



## FATS AND OILS IN THE UNITED STATES Their Production and Conservation Discussed by Experts

By Herbert S. Bailey, United States Department of Agriculture, and B. E. Reuter, United States Food Administration.

(Continued from last week.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The eighth installment of this treatise on fats and oils, published in the last issue of The National Provisioner, dealt with the manufacture and uses of castor oil, rape, mustard, sesame, sunflower seed and tung oils and cacao butter. This week the subject of animal fats and oils is taken up.)

### Animal Fats and Oils.

Lard occupies the most important place among America's fats, with the possible exception of butter. Butter, however, contains only about 83 per cent of fat, and when the amount of water and salt in it is deducted from the figures reported for the annual production of butter, lard stands first in the list of our output of animal fats and oils. Table 2 indicates that our normal production of lard is about 1,000,000,000 pounds, but this does not include the large amount made by small butchers and on the farms, which is perhaps 1,000,000,000 pounds more. At present lard is expected in greater bulk than all the other fats taken together, and even before the beginning of the European war it formed nearly 50 per cent of our total fat and oil exports.

### Modern Method of Lard Production.

Probably from 85 to 90 per cent of the entire output of lard from the big packing plants, which produce about one-half of the domestic lard, is of the grade known on the boards of trade as prime steam lard. The rest is the so-called kettle-rendered lard or neutral lard. The smaller packers, local butchers, and hog raisers, who make the other half, usually produce only the kettle-rendered grade.

The distinction between steam and kettle-rendered lard is not entirely one of process, as in the packinghouses, at least, only the leaf and back fat are kettle rendered, all the other fats going into steam lard.

In making kettle-rendered lard the leaf fat is pulled from the carcasses while they are still warm and immediately chilled. When thoroughly cooled, the fat tissue is hashed fine and heated in steam-jacketed kettles until the clear fat, in the form of a light yellow oil at this temperature (250 deg. Fahr.), separates from the tissues. It is then salted and allowed to stand until the fine particles of the fat membranes separate out. Finally, after one or two more settlings, it is drawn off hot into the shipping packages and placed at once in a freezer. The cracklings left in the rendering kettle are either pressed to obtain the residual lard or put into the steam lard tanks.

This rendering of lard in steam-jacketed kettles is merely a safe and convenient modification of the old home method of making lard by cooking the hog fat in a big pan over an open fire. The kettle-rendered product, therefore, has that characteristic lard flavor so highly prized by those who do not like the new type of lard substitutes.

Neutral lard, or simply "neutral," as the packers call it, is made from the first grades of leaf fat by cooking in much the same manner as the kettle-rendered lard. It is, however, cooked at a lower temperature, from 126 to 128 degs. Fahr., so that it retains practically no hog flavor. It is used almost

exclusively in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

Steam lard, as its name implies, is rendered by means of live steam. The chopped fats are charged into large steel tanks, and after the cover has been fastened down live steam is turned in through pipes at the bottom of the tanks. When the cooking has proceeded to the point where the melted lard separates from the fat membranes, the steam is turned off and the water and solids allowed to settle, after which the lard is drawn off from the top and the water and tankage dumped out at the bottom. As some darkening of the lard occurs during cooking, and its flavor is often too strong, it is customary to bleach and deodorize it by the processes already described.

Lard oil, which is used as an illuminant in signal lights and miners' lamps and as a lubricant in machine shops, is made by chilling lard, and sometimes other fats, such as horse oil, and pressing out the liquid olein from the higher-melting stearin. The olein constitutes the lard oil. The remaining stearin is often mixed with whole lard to make it firmer in warm weather and is also used in making compound lard.

### Increasing the Yield of Lard.

The production of lard depends upon the weight of hogs slaughtered. As ways and means for increasing hog production in this country have been fully covered in another publication of the Department of Agriculture, only such points as have a direct bearing upon the increase in our supply of lard will be mentioned here.

It is estimated that the number of hogs slaughtered in 1917 was about 1,000,000 less than during the preceding year. Allowing 14 pounds of lard per hog butchered, this would mean that 14,000,000 pounds less lard were produced in 1917 than in 1916. Actual returns made to the Food Administration by the packinghouses show that 218,170,000 pounds less lard (not including neutral) were made in 1917 than in 1916.

Such a situation is, of course, very serious, especially under existing conditions. The United States Department of Agriculture, in conference with many of the State agricultural institutions and farmers, however, set 15 per cent. as the minimum average increase in the production of hogs for 1918, and there is no reason why we should not secure this increase.

[Editor's Note.—This hope has been realized since the above was written. Department of Agriculture figures printed in the last issue of The National Provisioner show that 12,370,900 more hogs were marketed in 1918 than in 1917, and that the average weight was 9½ pounds more per hog, or an increase in pork production for the year of nearly one-third. Lard production alone was 511,299,000 pounds greater in 1918 than in 1917.]

Probably very little lard is wasted in the packinghouses, where every effort is made to obtain as large a yield as possible. It is true, however, that if commercial conditions were different and the boards of trade recognized

(Continued on page 26.)

### SUPREME COURT RULES ON "CREAMO."

The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision on April 21 denying the right of the manufacturers to the use of "Creamo" as a trade label for a brand of oleomargarine. This decision was based on two grounds—that the Secretary of Agriculture had not approved the label, and that his decision was final, as in the sausage case recently decided; and also that the title "Creamo" was deceptive, in that cream was not used in the product.

The decision reversed the lower court and the federal Court of Appeals, both of which had ruled in favor of the Blanton Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of "Creamo" oleomargarine, which is an old-established white product. The label was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1907, but in 1914 a contrary ruling was made, and the litigation resulted. The final decision now sustains the government.

The opinion, delivered by Justice McKenna, was as follows:

Appellants are officers of the Department of Agriculture charged with the administration of the meat inspection acts. The appellee, Blanton Manufacturing Company, is a manufacturer of oleomargarine and brought this suit against appellants to enjoin and restrain them from interfering with it in the

(Continued on page 27.)

### PLAIN DRESSING OF SMALL STOCK.

Sentiment in the packing industry appears unanimous for the continuance of the wartime rule for the plain or round-dressing of lambs and other small stock, leaving out the plucks, caul fat and backsets. Secretary Robert G. Gould of the American Meat Packers' Association canvassed the trade, as reported in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, and found nobody in favor of the former wasteful method of caul-dressing.

Further replies received since that report was published confirm the impression that the trade is glad of the opportunity to carry out this reform. Many concerns state that they have continued to round-dress all small stock, and do not intend to go back to caul-dressing, no matter what others do.

Concern is expressed by one Middle Western packer that it may be difficult to bring into line those small local slaughterers who are not under government inspection or are not association members. It is evident, however, from the unanimity of opinion that this is a sanitary and economic reform, which retailers and consumers will welcome, that the force of public opinion will bring into line any who might desire to retain the old method, either through the feeling that customers want caul-dressed carcasses, or from a possible desire to gain by the added weight of the fat and pluck.

### PACKERS TO MEET IN SEPTEMBER.

Announcement is made of the change in the date of the annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, which had been set for Atlantic City, N. J., in October. Owing to the desire to enjoy the surf bathing and other seasonal attractions, Secretary Gould announces that the executive committee has decided to change the date of the meeting to September 15, 16 and 17. The Hotel Traymore is the headquarters, and he advises that members engage their reservations early.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

## BONING HAMS BY BOILING.

A curer in the South writes for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please advise me as to the proper method of handling hams for boneless boiled hams? That is, would it be advisable to cure as regular hams and remove the bone before boiling, or remove the bone before putting into cure?

First, the ham should be cured; then boned before boiling. Wash the hams before boning, and soak if necessary, and boil in clean water in a clean receptacle. Whether boiled or steamed, absolute cleanliness is imperative, if the right flavor is desired—and it is very desirable.

## FIND VALUE IN ANIMAL FATS.

Recent experiments in the Office of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture were made on the digestibility of certain animal fats not used extensively in a culinary way in this country, but used commercially to a certain extent. On the basis of the experiments it is concluded that goat's butter, hard-palate fat, horse fat, kid fat, oleo oil, oleo stearin, ox-marrow fat, oxtail fat, and turtle fat, when eaten in amounts equivalent to the quantity of other fat one would eat in the normal dietary, are well assimilated and should prove wholesome sources of fat for human consumption. The experiments are described in Bulletin 613, just issued by the department.

## MARKET TYPES OF BEEF CATTLE

There are eight recognized grades of beef cattle as classified on the livestock markets, and they range in price to-day all the way from 5½ cents to 21 cents per pound alive, according to quality. They are briefly classified and defined as follows by Armour's Farm Bureau, which is trying to interest farmers in raising the best beef grades:

**Prime Heavies**—Two years and up, not often under 2 years; weight, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs. Can get all of the best or prime cuts from them.

**Medium Natives**—Bullocks weighing from 950 to 1,400 lbs. (generally run from 950 to 1,200 lbs.). These usually come in the class of cattle fed in the neighborhood of 60 to 100 days.

**Fair**—Cattle that carry a fair amount of flesh and have had some grain and showing a general covering of fat. Weigh generally from 850 to 1,100 or 1,150 lbs., although their flesh and fat are more of an item than the actual weight.

**Common**—Cattle that have not been cared for. Have had no special feed and have lived on whatever they could get.

**Canners**—Just thin cows with a certain amount of age. Some thin, light steers from the Southwest—Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas used also, but generally cows.

**Baby Beef**—Anywhere from 800 up to 1,150 lbs. Young, of excellent quality and long fed, well finished cattle.

**Grass Fed**—Graded as "Westerns," good, medium and fair. They do not have quite the conformation that the native cattle have, and the meat is coarser, due to the immense amount of exercise they get.

**Bulls**—In a class to themselves. Used for bologna and other sausages and for some special trade.

## BILL TO REGULATE MEAT PACKERS.

With the meeting of Congress next week it is expected that bills will be introduced aiming at regulation of the meat packing industry. Senator Kenyon of Iowa was quoted this week as saying that a bill to be introduced at once in the Senate would contain these features:

1. Every person or corporation handling, preparing or marketing livestock or their products will be required to operate under a license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

2. No common carrier shall unload livestock at yards owned wholly or partially by a licensee engaged in the slaughtering of livestock. In effect this prohibits the common ownership of packing houses and stockyards.

3. No common carrier may employ privately owned refrigerator cars, except upon the condition that they may be furnished by the carrier with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission to any person making a request for them.

4. Licensees will be forbidden to engage in unfair and discriminatory practices, to conspire with one another, or to combine to prevent competition or to create a monopoly.

It is proposed that the divorce of ownership of stockyards by the packers shall not become effective for two years, in order that business interests may be adjusted without hardship or loss. If necessary to accomplish this the Secretary of Agriculture may extend the time limit for an additional two years.

Authority will be given to the Secretary of Agriculture to examine the books of all licensees and ascertain all facts connected with the business. Any violation of the law must be reported to a United States Attorney who shall bring suit. Suspension of licenses for not exceeding two years is provided as punishment. A hearing must be given to each licensee against whom complaint is lodged before prosecution is brought.

A feature said to be under consideration would provide for community warehouses. This, its sponsors claim, would enable the farmer to come in and sell his products direct to the consumer. It is claimed that some plan may be worked out to make this idea effective.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

## More Departmental Preference for Swenson Evaporators

### Operating Department

Ask the man who runs one.

The use of operators of ordinary intelligence makes it possible to secure labor easily—New men can be quickly trained. Continuous supervision is not necessary, as we eliminate as far as practical necessity for decision by operators. Every step is easily understood, and the ordinary logic used by any workman is enough to get the right result.

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## KEEPING A GOOD THING

During the war the Federal Food Administration limited the style of dressing small stock to the round-dressed or so-called "hog-dressed" method. Leaving the pluck—heart, liver and lungs—in the carcass was forbidden, as was the use of caul fat or the weighing of wooden backsets with the carcass. This was a food conservation measure, and as such was cheerfully complied with by the trade.

When Food Administration control of the meat trade came to an end, and war conservation measures were abandoned, the Federal meat inspection authorities did not feel justified in continuing this regulation in force. Caul-dressing was a traditional practice, demanded by the retail trade and by consumers as a result of long habit, and the meat inspection officials did not feel that they had

the right to abolish it without more specific authority.

What could not be done by fiat is likely to come about by general agreement, however. The United States Bureau of Markets, assisted by the American Meat Packers' Association and the United Master Butchers of America, is taking up the matter and agitating it throughout the trade, with very promising results. Secretary Robert G. Gould of the American Meat Packers' Association has communicated with packers and slaughterers all over the country, and the opinion is practically unanimous that the caul-dressing method is out of date and ought to be abandoned.

The old-fashioned method of selling small stock with the caul fat and without removing the haslets or "plucks," and with the addition of backsets, has nothing in its favor but habit and tradition. Consumers mistakenly assume that the presence of these extras proves the genuineness of the carcass and also gives accurate evidence as to its age.

As a matter of fact, there is no truth in this old belief. Caul fat is found in many animals other than lambs, and there are better methods of distinguishing lambs from mutton. It is also amply proven that carcasses deteriorate more rapidly in hot weather when these internal organs are present than when these carcasses are "hog-dressed." All evidence goes to show that it is better business, and in the interest of the consumer, to remove these parts at the abattoir.

With this thought in mind, and realizing that there was a considerable wastage of edible fats involved in the old practice, the United States Food Administration, early in 1918, ruled that for the duration of the war all calves, lambs and mutton should be sold "plain dressed." That ruling has been rescinded, but at the suggestion of the United States Bureau of Markets the packers, together with the retail butchers, are planning to continue as a permanent feature of the meat industry this war-induced regulation.

## SURPLUS MEAT SUPPLIES

The War Department announced this week that it had on hand some 300 million pounds of canned roast beef, canned corned beef and salt bacon which had been turned out by packers under war rush orders, and for which it would have no use, now that demobilization has progressed so rapidly. After conference with packers' representatives it had decided to try to dispose of this surplus abroad, instead of throwing it on to the home market, to be sold at a loss.

Without stopping to consider the character of these products, the form in which they were packed, or any of the other conditions either

of the foreign or domestic markets, critics jumped into the newspapers at once with charges that the War Department was favoring the packers by planning to ship this meat abroad so that packers' prices at home might not suffer. Secretary Baker disposed of these criticisms in a prompt statement explaining the action of the department.

He stated that the matter of disposing of these supplies was not a question of maintaining a price level, but the problem of getting rid of the supplies. The War Department could not go into the retail meat business, and if it did, there would be little demand for plain, unlabeled six-pound cans of roast beef and similar products for which the American public has not acquired an extensive taste. This is the "bully beef" which figures in so many war stories, and it is not likely that an attempt to introduce this emergency war ration to the domestic table would meet with much favor.

The crocodile tears shed by politicians and "consumers' league" agitators over the plight of the poor workingman deprived of his meat ration will not make much of a hit with that individual, who is the retail butcher's best customer for porterhouse and lamb chops, and whom statistics show to have consumed more meat per capita in 1918 than in any previous year.

The quantity of meat included in this army surplus would supply something over two million population for a year, on the basis of the 1918 per capita meat consumption in the United States. But it is very likely that an attempt to force 150 pounds of "bully beef" and salt army bacon on each of two million United States citizens as a substitute for what they are accustomed to demand of their neighborhood butcher would cause something of a disturbance.

Besides, hungry Europe must be supplied with meat, and if this canned meat is forced on the home market and disposed of, just so much of the current year's fresh supplies must be diverted to fill this foreign need. You cannot make the retail butchers of the United States believe that "the poor working people" these philanthropists are crying about would prefer canned meat and sow belly to what they are now buying.

There is likelihood that a good deal of this army surplus will be disposed of in this country, but there is no doubt that the most sensible and economical way to dispose of the bulk of it will be to send it abroad. "The market regulates the price," says Secretary Baker in his statement, and as long as the workingman in this country demands the best meat cuts you cannot persuade him to accept canned army meat no matter how cheap you make it. If we were as hungry as some of the peoples of Central Europe we might accept it, but not in this year of high wages and lusty meat appetites.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The packing plant of Paul Ferrin at Marshalltown, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

A peanut oil mill and molasses mixed feed plant will be established at Paula Valley, Okla.

Nuo Fertilizer Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

A loss of \$75,000 was incurred when fire damaged Linesville Fertilizer Company's plant, Linesville, Ala.

Contract has been let by the Montezuma Mfg. Co., Montezuma, Ga., for the erection of a cottonseed oil mill.

The Canada Casing Company of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The sausage manufacturing concern of Wimmer & Wimmer will change its location to 1537 Clay street, Dubuque, Ia.

Covell Farmers' Grain Company, Covell, Ill., to deal in livestock, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Fire caused slight damage to the rendering plant of Swift & Company in South Allentown, Pa., caused by a vat of fat overflowing.

The Arizona Packing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to establish a packing plant at Phoenix, Ariz.

Dellheim Bros., Inc., Wilmington, Del., to deal in meats and provisions of all kinds, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

A. H. Herring, C. W. Petty and M. E. Britt are the incorporators of the Sampson Oil and Fertilizer Company, Clinton, N. C. Capital stock, \$150,000.

The Youngstown Provision Company, Youngstown, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by C. J. Calvin and Ewing John Brownlee.

It is reported that the plant of the Southern Fertilizer and Chemical Company, of Savannah, Ga., which was recently burned with a loss of \$225,000, will be rebuilt.

The Blount County Land and Livestock Corporation, Maryville, Tenn., has been incorporated by S. H. Thompson, George Douglas and others with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Northwest Side Kosher Sausage Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by Leopold Saltiel, Jeyer Rossen and Charles E. Gruenberg.

South Jersey Fertilizer Company, 404 Guarantee Trust Building, Atlantic City, N. J., to manufacture fertilizers, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Onyx Soap Corporation, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, by H. E. Weinberger, H. G. Meyers and J. G. Walker, 601 West 137th street, New York, N. Y.

C. M. Hale, of Americus, Ga.; H. C. Hale, Huntington, W. Va., and J. P. Hale, of Spring

Valley, Ga., have incorporated the Hale Bros. Livestock Company, Americus, Ga., with a capital stock of \$75,000.

H. Cattle Company, Jacksonville, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, with S. Summerlin as president, O. R. Whitfield vice-president, and R. L. Summerlin, secretary and treasurer.

The mill of the Union Seed and Fertilizer Company has been acquired by the Helena Cotton Oil Company, of which E. B. Burke is manager. This company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.

John T. Cowles, superintendent of Morris & Company's plant at Kansas City, Mo., died at El Paso, Tex., where he had gone for his health early in January. Mr. Cowles was 47 years old and is survived by his widow and one son.

The plant of the Eastern Produce Company, which has operated a large poultry and wholesale produce business at Temple, Tex., for several years, has been purchased by H. H. Emerson of Temple and J. T. Overstreet of Denison, Tex.

City Abattoirs, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, to carry on the business of dealers in meat, live cattle, sheep, hogs and other livestock and poultry, and to carry on a general slaughtering and packing-house business, etc.

Damage done by flames that destroyed 1,400 bales of cotton linters at the plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, Albany, Ga., was estimated at \$35,000. The linters were owned in part by the United States Government and in part by the oil company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Ashland Local No. 8 Aroostook Federation of Farmers, Ashland, Me., to conduct co-operative marketing of farm produce, purchasing supplies, manufacture and deal in fertilizer, operate starch factories, creameries, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Empire City Delicatessen Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture and deal in all kinds of food products, has been incorporated with a capital stock \$75,000 by S. Schnapp, 1925 Broadway; L. Pinkus, 214 West 82nd street, and B. Ackerman, 590 West 172nd street, New York, N. Y.

The Wilson Wholesale Company, Jacksonville, Fla., to conduct a provision, poultry, fish, game, livestock business, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 with the following officers: John F. White, president; S. P. Clark, vice-president, and F. C. Wilson, secretary and treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Moran & Company, packers of San Francisco, Cal., held on May 1, the following officers were elected: President, H. F. Lewis; vice-president, James T. Doyle; treasurer, T. Blackaller, and for directors, W. T. Lynch, Lawrence Harris, Louis S. Haas and T. W. Dibble.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, of Rockford, Ill., has incorporated under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, with a capital stock of \$400,000, with principal offices in Beloit, Wis. The officers of the company are: J. F. Kemmerer, Clinton, Wis., president; R. F. Montgomery, Poplar Grove, Ill., first vice-president; R. E. Tapley, Elizabeth, Ill., second vice-president; G. L. Meis, Farley, Ia., third vice-president; Charles B. Rose, Beloit, Wis., secretary, and S. H. Luffman, Belvidere, Ill., treasurer.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in cieres, pork and beef by the barrell or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Market Strong—Prices Unsettled—Hog Movement Moderate—Hog Prices Irregular—Demand Still Good.

The developments as regards the market for hog products have shown rather wide fluctuations during the past week, and there has been a sharp change in the attitude toward the market. At one time during the latter part of last week there was a sharp decline in hogs of over \$1 a hundred, and this was to a certain extent reflected in the action of the products market. The decline in the price of hogs was immediately followed by a falling off of the country movement, and some recovery in the price of hogs compared with the low point.

The condition as regards the entire hog and provision situation is extremely interesting. The facts seem to be that the demand for products is on a large scale. It is claimed that many of the packers believe that there will be a large demand for products right through the summer, and that on the release of the export programme the natural demand will take care of a large amount of the production. On the other hand, there is some evidence that there may be a fairly liberal run of hogs from the country, and there is question as to whether high prices will have an influence on the distribution which will tend to create a surplus.

The reports from the West claim that there is a comparatively large export business now being done, and that this will continue to be reflected in very large shipments from this country. Reports as regards the export demand, however, seem to need some explanation. There are reports from the other side that there has been considerable diversion of army held supplies, that were already on the other side, to the relief program, and that there has been comparatively little bought on this account for some time back.

The statement that the surplus stocks of hog products held by the army will be put on the export market is also a feature that must be taken into consideration in connection with the export programme. While this total is not huge, it still represents a very large amount of products, and it will take

the place of just so much extra buying, and mean a practical addition to the available supply of just that amount.

The figures given make a total of 115,000,000 lbs. of roast beef; 65,000,000 lbs. of corned beef; 47,000,000 lbs. of bacon; 21,000,000 lbs. of No. 1 and 2-lb. cans of corned beef. The amount of bacon is of course quite a factor in the supply, while the amount of beef is a very material factor in the supplies of these goods. The amount of beef products is equal to about 200,000,000 pounds, which is more than one-half a month's production of beef of all kinds. In March the total production of beef products throughout the country from the inspected slaughter was only 360,000,000 lbs., so that the amount the army will throw back on the market, either foreign or domestic, is equal to more than half a month's production. This will mean the equivalent of throwing that amount of supplies into the domestic channels, whether the army stocks are sold in the domestic or foreign market.

As regards the supply of pork and beef the official statement of the Food Administration for the month of March has just become available, and shows that there was a falling off in the kill of hogs and beef compared with the preceding month. The total of hogs was about 500,000 less than last year, and the total of cattle was nearly 200,000 less than last year. The average weight, however, was slightly less in both cases. The total product of hogs for the month was 559,000,000 lbs., and of beef 360,000,000 lbs.

The distribution for the month showed a marked falling off of pork compared with the preceding month, the total amounting to only 240,000,000 lbs., while the consumption of beef was 374,000,000 lbs., and there was considerable decrease in the stocks of beef. The production of pork products, taking the entire period from the beginning of July up to the end of March, reached the enormous aggregate of 5,586,000,000 lbs., compared with 4,273,000,000 lbs. last year. The exports however, for the period reached the enormous quantity of 1,776,000,000 lbs., against 953,000,000 lbs. a year ago, and the domestic consumption 3,685,000,000 lbs., against 3,056,000,000 lbs.

The same relative figures were shown in beef, and the total production to date has

(Continued on page 22)

### AN ERA OF HIGH PRICES AHEAD.

### Market Expert Believes Peace Will Bring an Avalanche of Orders.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, May 14, 1919.—The top price on hogs Monday was \$21.05; yesterday the market was down to \$21.00; today's top is \$20.80, with a weak feeling in the market. The hogs that are coming to market are considerably lighter than they have been, but the quality is still keeping good and we think the depressed feeling in the hog market is due to the many light-weights coming in. Hogs in Omaha for April averaged 227 lbs., as against 242 lbs. for April, 1918. Hogs in Chicago last week averaged 233 lbs., as against 241 lbs. last year.

One of the best hog buyers at the Yards says that the poorer quality of hogs are scandalously high as compared to the best grades. The scrutinizing of the quality at the present time, however, owing to the tremendous demand for hog products, is not so fully indulged in as it was in former days, when so much of our product sought domestic channels for an outlet, and we do not look for any great hammering of prices for the poorer grades of hogs.

We think the spread will continue narrow, as it is at present, for the balance of the summer. The way the packers are acting in the hog market indicates that they do not favor much higher hog prices, and if it be within their power to hold them down around present prices, it is our opinion they will endeavor to do so. There is no question but that prices of hogs are very high and nothing special is to be gained by putting them higher, but at the rate hog products have been going out of the country, the hog market may at any time lift itself out of the hands of the buyers and seek new high levels.

We anticipate some very great surprises to the trade in the way of big orders as soon as the peace terms are completed, which seems close at hand. We think the signing of peace will stimulate all kinds of industries, both at home and abroad, and the world will soon see its way towards the greatest prosperity the world has ever known, and an indefinite period of high prices can be looked for. The world is not even on half



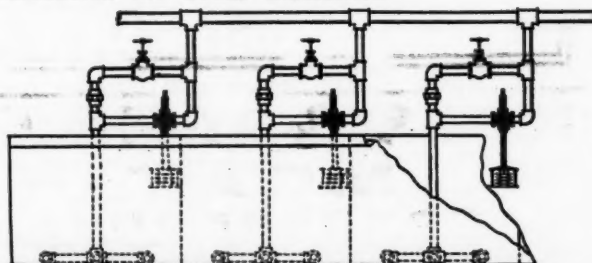
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The No. 16 Regulator is especially designed for use in Ham Cookers and similar open tanks, vats and kettles. It is entirely self-contained (requires no air or water pressure to operate), simple, adjustable, positive, accurate, and reliable.

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**The Powers Regulator Co.**

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

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rations at the present time, and as the strength of any nation lies in the strength of its people, food is the main commodity in the rebuilding of the people, and money will not be studied when it comes to putting the people back to normal.

When we find ourselves exporting 81,778,000 lbs. of lard and bacon in one week, as we did last week, we do not need any expert to tell us the big demand there is for hog product on the other side. Business in such volume does not mean anything but high prices, and we anticipate it will not be long before our meat and lard stocks will be reduced to a point where foreign orders will be refused, owing to our inability to furnish the goods. We will have temporary lulls in the market, as we have at the present time, but these are sentimental rather than real and soon pass away.

There was an advance within the last week of 2c. a pound in compound lard. Compound to-day is selling around 26c., as against 35c. for refined lard. The Government still is in control of compound—about the only commodity they are looking after that comes under packing-house product. They will soon relinquish their control over compound, and with the high price of other edible fats such as butter and lard, a sharp advance may be looked for in compound. There has been a big export trade in compound recently.

Some idea can be formed of the value of fats when the wholesale price of butter at the present time is around 55c. a pound. This is the season of the year when a break is over-due in the butter market, owing to it being about the height of the butter season, as the cows are mostly out on grass.

#### MEAT STRIKE OVER AT TORONTO.

Striking meat packing workers in the plants at Toronto went back to work last week on the promise that packers would submit the questions at issue to a board of conciliation.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending May 10, 1919, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.				
To—	Week ended May 10, 1919.	Week ended May 11, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to May 10, 1919.	
United Kingdom...	15	.....	735	
Continent .....	240	.....	5,421	
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	4,059	
West Indies .....	.....	.....	12,124	
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	7,134	
Other countries .....	.....	.....	451	
Total .....	255	.....	29,954	

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.				
United Kingdom...	12,058,710	3,186,150	397,544,556	
Continent .....	20,274,525	861,000	670,164,315	
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	583,135	
West Indies .....	.....	.....	4,861,590	
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	213,910	
Other countries .....	.....	.....	289,382	
Total .....	32,333,235	4,047,150	1,073,656,888	

LARD, LBS.				
United Kingdom...	1,962,050	1,504,700	98,464,289	
Continent .....	13,326,772	965,669	281,043,169	
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	5,253,519	
West Indies .....	150,000	.....	6,913,665	
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	364,245	
Other countries .....	.....	.....	193,092	
Total .....	15,438,822	2,470,369	392,232,179	

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	255	21,101,235	13,853,822
Portland, Me. ....	.....	3,861,000	670,000
Boston .....	.....	1,025,000	530,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	6,342,000	235,000
Newport News .....	.....	.....	130
Total week .....	255	32,333,235	15,438,822
Previous week .....	1,660	30,340,023	10,250,013
Two weeks ago .....	3,597	35,299,452	15,345,982
Cor. week last y'r .....	.....	4,047,150	2,470,369

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '18, to May 10, '19.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, bbls. ....	5,990,900	3,416,200
Bacon and hams, lbs. ....	1,073,656,888	391,156,683
Lard, lbs. ....	392,232,179	159,521,728

#### PROVISION MARKET SITUATION.

(Continued from page 21)

been 4,562,000,000 lbs., against 4,195,000,000 lbs. a year ago, while the exports for the season have been 454,000,000 lbs., against 322,000,000 lbs. a year ago.

In connection with these export figures the available stocks of the Army are most impressive. If the Army has 200,000,000 lbs. of beef products for resale, in either the

domestic or export market, it will be half of the total export movement of beef products so far this year, and more than half of the exports up to this time a year ago. The domestic consumption during the period has been 3,847,000,000 lbs., against 3,723,000,000 lbs. last year.

The comparative figures on the production and distribution of hog products and of beef products for the month of March, and for the period, follow:

#### PORK SITUATION

	Total July 1, 1918, through Feb. 28, 1919.	March, 1919.	Total July 1, 1918, through Mar. 31, 1919.	Total July 1, 1917, through Feb. 28, 1918.	March, 1918.	Total July 1, 1917, through Mar. 31, 1918.
Inspected slaughter .....	30,275,695	3,443,203	33,718,898	22,557,256	3,935,966	26,268,242
Averaged dressed weight .....	166.0	162.4	165.6	160.9	171.7	162.5
Dressed product .....	5,026,867,000	559,176,000	5,586,043,000	3,597,896,000	675,809,000	4,273,705,000
Storage begin'g of period .....	973,536,000	1,121,775,000	973,536,000	785,759,000	923,095,000	785,759,000
Storage end of period .....	1,121,775,000	1,069,041,000	1,069,041,000	923,095,000	1,056,019,000	1,056,019,000
x Domestic exports—						
Fresh pork:						
Allies .....	2,994,552	736,246	3,730,798	12,061,913	1,797,152	13,859,065
Neutrals .....	1,694,207	1,762	1,695,969	48,938	1,354	50,292
Canned pork:						
Allies .....	2,607,093	834,673	3,441,766	1,809,552	130,797	1,940,349
Neutrals .....	123,119	276,632	399,771	132,658	1,380	134,038
Pickled pork:						
Allies .....	20,372,486	1,951,573	22,324,059	16,810,822	3,953,590	20,764,412
Neutrals .....	1,310,080	189,935	1,500,015	1,670,161	15,010	1,685,171
Bacon:						
Allies .....	685,536,465	130,509,768	816,046,233	361,609,606	152,583,152	454,192,758
Neutrals .....	18,110,000	20,576,629	38,686,629	1,488,001	20,795	1,508,796
Ham and shoulders:						
Allies .....	323,642,818	82,693,156	406,335,974	148,717,745	77,708,422	226,426,167
Neutrals .....	2,360,381	3,019,270	5,379,651	1,296,599	21,376	1,317,975
Total pork:						
Allies .....	1,035,153,414	216,725,416	1,251,878,830	481,009,638	236,173,113	717,182,751
Neutrals .....	23,597,787	24,064,248	47,662,035	4,636,357	59,915	4,696,272
Grand total pork .....	1,058,751,201	240,789,664	1,299,540,865	485,645,995	236,233,028	721,879,023
Lard:						
Allies .....	355,391,125	80,223,451	435,614,576	152,705,358	68,192,677	220,898,035
Neutrals .....	19,959,096	20,579,636	40,538,732	9,787,672	585,066	10,372,738
Total lard .....	375,350,221	100,802,487	476,153,308	162,493,030	68,777,743	231,270,773
Grand total pork products .....	1,434,101,422	341,592,151	1,775,693,573	648,139,025	305,010,771	953,149,796
Increase or decrease in stocks .....	148,239,000	-22,734,000	+125,505,000	+137,336,000	+132,924,000	+270,260,000
Apparent consumption .....	3,444,527,000	240,318,000	3,684,845,000	2,812,421,000	237,874,000	3,050,295,000
Prices:						
Hogs, live (per 100 lb.) .....	18.016	18.897	18.104	16.769	17.120	16.824
Dressed hogs (per lb.) .....	.252	.229	.249	.246	.246	.240
Bacon (per lb.) .....	.418	.388	.414	.355	.380	.358
Lard (per lb.) .....	.225	.271	.229	.237	.256	.240
Hams (per lb.) .....	.347	.343	.346	.277	.302	.280
x Department of Commerce.						

#### BEEF SITUATION

	Total July 1, 1918, through Feb. 28, 1919.	March, 1919.	Total July 1, 1918, through Mar. 31, 1919.	Total July 1, 1917, through Feb. 28, 1918.	March, 1918.	Total July 1, 1917, through Mar. 31, 1918.
Inspected slaughter .....	8,614,433	640,288	9,254,721	471.3	828,216	8,412,882
Average dressed weight .....	464.5	562.7	471.3	490.0	577.3	498.6
Dressed products .....	4,062,171,000	360,290,000	4,422,461,000	3,716,273,000	478,543,000	4,194,816,000
Storage begin'g of period .....	188,935,000	296,345,000	188,935,000	139,734,000	277,106,000	139,734,000
Storage end of period .....	296,345,000	249,511,000	249,511,000	277,106,000	288,798,000	288,798,000
x Domestic exports—						
Fresh beef:						
Allies .....	2,994,552	736,246	3,730,798	137,293,048	62,063,203	199,356,251
Neutrals .....	447,375	271,530	718,905	322,633	1,058	323,691
Canned beef:						
Allies .....	85,607,989	8,467,490	94,075,479	38,663,970	11,826,334	50,490,304
Neutrals .....	4,274,371	530,483	4,805,054	251,303	155,968	407,271
Pickled beef:						
Allies .....	29,901,128	1,435,756	31,426,884	36,365,321	1,585,939	37,951,260
Neutrals .....	906,847	2,313,638	3,220,485	6,384,722	6,175	6,390,897
Total beef:						
Allies .....	381,053,151	24,282,962	405,336,113	212,322,339	75,475,476	287,797,815
Neutrals .....	5,631,793	3,115,651	8,747,444	6,958,658	163,201	7,121,859
Grand total beef .....	386,684,944	27,398,613	414,083,557	219,280,997	75,638,677	294,919,674
Oleo oil:						
Allies .....	26,963,538	3,001,517	29,965,055	12,533,171	10,870,356	23,403,527
Neutrals .....	5,320,846	1,153,127	6,473,973	909,065	110,691	1,019,756
Tallow:						
Allies .....	2,067,880	171,261	2,239,141	1,815,225	423,298	2,238,523
Neutrals .....	517,040	978,233	1,495,273	626,723	190,366	826,089
G'd total oleo oil & tallow .....	34,600,698	5,104,138	40,173,866	15,884,184	11,603,711	27,487,895
Total all beef products .....	421,554,612	32,702,781	454,257,393	235,165,181	87,242,388	322,407,569
Increase or decrease in stocks .....	+107,410,000	-46,834,000	+60,576,000	+137,372,000	+11,692,000	+149,064,000
Apparent consumption .....	3,473,207,000	374,421,000	3,847,628,000	3,343,736,000	379,609,000	3,723,345,000
Prices:						
Cattle good native steers (per 100 lbs.) .....	\$15.494	\$16.100	\$15.544	\$12.006	\$12.540	\$12.066
Beef carcasses (per lb.) .....	.243	.245	.243	.179	.175	.178
Steer loins No. 2 (lb.) .....	.377	.450	.383	.255	.248	.254
Chucks No. 2 (lb.) .....	.210	.200	.206	.145	.154	.146
Rounds No. 2 (lb.) .....	.241	.232	.240	.173	.172	.172
x Department of Commerce.						

The Bureau of Markets report of holdings of provisions shows a decrease in the holdings of beef of 57,000,000 lbs. for the month of April. Holdings of hog products decreased 30,000,000 lbs. The total holdings of beef products were 192,000,000 lbs., against 249,000,000 lbs. last month and 224,000,000 lbs. last year.

The total holdings of hog products were 1,069,000,000 against 1,099,000,000 last month and 1,092,000,000 last year. The details of the holdings compared with last year follow:

	May 1, 1918	May 1, 1919
Pounds		
Frozen Beef .....	195,000,000	165,000,000
Cured Beef .....	29,000,000	27,000,000
Lamb and Mutton .....	3,000,000	7,000,000
Frozen Pork .....	115,000,000	134,000,000

Dry Salt Pork .....	467,000,000	410,000,000
Pickled Pork .....	401,000,000	421,000,000
Lard .....	104,000,000	105,000,000

PORK.—Locally the market is dull but strong. Mess, \$57@58; clear, \$52@60, and family, \$55@57.

BEEF.—The local market is strong. Mess, \$35@36; packers, \$38@39; family, \$41@43; East India, \$65@67.

LARD.—Market dull and strong. City, 33½c. nom.; Continental, \$36; South America, \$36¼; Brazil kegs, \$37¼; compounds, 25@26¼c. nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market has continued firm during the past week but with a rather quiet interest. The supplies available are not heavy and there seems to be a fairly steady demand for tallow at the advance, although the higher prices are restricting the distribution. The outlet does not seem to be so pronounced and there is evidence of little hesitation on the part of the buyer.

The advancing tendency of stearine has been checked and there is some evidence of less active demand for substitute lard than there was some time ago, and therefore a lesser demand for stearine. The situation as to soap makers also continues rather uncertain, and this has naturally restricted the buying of tallow. The strong position of the market for vegetable oils and the continued strength of lard, however, tends to a certain extent to offset bearish conditions. Quotations: Prime city, —. Special loose, —.

**STEARINE.**—The market has been quiet and firm the past week, holding the previous advances. Trade has been quiet, with buyers inclined to hesitate. Repeated statements have been made regarding the allocation of another order for substitute lards, but the developments in connection with this would seem to show that further allocation by the Food Administration are over. The announcement by the Grain Corporation that it has enough fats and oils for the balance of the relief programme is believed to mean that the demand for substitutes will now be brought down to a commercial basis which will be reflected in the stearine market. Quotations:

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL.**—Market quiet but firm. Extras are quoted at 29@29½c., according to quality.

**GREASE.**—The market is very firm. Yellow, 13@13½c.; house, 10@11c.; brown, 9@10c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Demand is fair and prices firm. Prices are quoted 20 cold test, \$1.75; 30 degrees at \$1.70, and prime, \$1.40.

### CHEMICAL AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 15, 1919.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent. caustic

soda, 2¾@3c. lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2¾@3c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 3½@4c. lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1½@1¾c. lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1.65@1¾c. lb.; talc, 1½@2c. lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, nom., 15c. lb. to arrive; yellow olive oil, \$2.15@2.25 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 17½@18c. lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 16@16½c. lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.55@1.58 gal.; Soya bean oil, 16½@17c. lb.; corn oil, 20@21c. lb.; peanut oil, 24@24½c. lb.

Prime city tallow (special), nom., 13½@14c. lb.; dynamite glycerine, nom., 19@20c. lb.; saponified glycerine, 88 per cent. nom., 13½@14c. lb.; crude soap glycerine, 80 per cent., nom., 12½@13c. lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nom., 19½@20c. lb.; prime packers' grease, 11@11½c. lb.

### WEEKLY MEAT PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Exports of meats and meat products from New York City during week ending May 3, 1919, are reported as follows:

	Weekly exports Pounds	Total since Jan. 1 Pounds
<b>Beef:</b>		
Fresh or frozen...	11,350,408	71,057,868
Canned and pickled	1,897,755	55,911,147
Lamb and mutton...	3,765	434,670
<b>Pork:</b>		
Fresh or frozen...	382,169	26,129,477
Dry, salt, and pickled	6,269,915	298,705,032
Bacon, hams, and shoulders	12,521,971	245,005,774
Sausage	725,284	6,560,986
Poultry and game...	1,653,767	3,439,413
Lard and lard compounds	14,348,465	217,879,867
Gross weight given. Manifests pending examination, 44.		

### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 15, 1919.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

<b>London—</b>	
Bankers' 60 days	4.62%
Cable transfers	4.68%
Demand, sterling	4.63%
Commercial, sight	4.64%
Commercial, 60 days	4.62%
Commercial, 90 days	4.60%
<b>Paris—</b>	
Commercial, 60 days	6.43
Commercial, sight	6.37
Bankers' cables	6.34
Bankers' checks	6.36
<b>Amsterdam—</b>	
Commercial, sight	39½
Commercial, 60 days	39¼
Bankers' sight	39½
Bankers' cables	39½
<b>Copenhagen—</b>	
Bankers' sight	24.30
Bankers' cables	24.50

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 15.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 33¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 33¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 32¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 32½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 35½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 35¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 35¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 35c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 34¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 30¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30¾c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 30½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 25c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23¼c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 30c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c.

### PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, May 16, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 39@40c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 34c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 34c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 38c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 38c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 37c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 36c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 33c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 33c.; city steam lard, 34c.; city dressed hogs, 29c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c.; skinned shoulders, 26c.; boneless butts, 32c.; Boston butts, 28c.; lean trimmings, 23c.; regular trimmings, 20c.; spare ribs, 18c.; neck ribs, 8c.; kidneys, 8c.; tails, 11c.; snouts, 8c.; livers, 1½c.; pig tongues, 18c.

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Christchurch

**BUY NO MORE FATS FOR RELIEF.**

The American Relief Administration announced this week that no more fats, oils or condensed milk would be bought for European relief purposes. It was its opinion that the last of the food shipments for this purpose would leave the United States before the end of June, and that thereafter Europe would have to subsist on its own resources or on what it was able to purchase.

The progress that the administration has made in the relief of European countries may be indicated by the statement that there is a sufficiency of fats. An insistent cry for these was raised shortly after the signing of the armistice, as Germany and the other liberated nations were denuded of fats and milks during the war. No pork products have been bought in the American market since March 1, according to official admission recently.

The clean-up stage has been reached. Herbert Hoover and lieutenants are confident that the devastated countries will be able to go through until the next harvest, after they receive the shipments that are under way and those that will be made before July 1.

Dr. Vernon Kellogg, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection of Poland and other central European countries, stated that everywhere a strenuous effort was being made to have a big harvest, but that owing to the widespread devastation that remained in the wake of war, it was his opinion the countries of Central Europe, and especially Poland, with the exception of Posen, would have a sub-normal crop and "a hard time." He stated that he did not expect conditions to be anywhere near normal until the crop of 1920 had been harvested.

Reviewing the activities of the American

Relief Administration, Mr. Rickard announced that only \$2,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 voted by Congress for the relief of European nations had been spent in gratuitous work. While he admitted that perhaps \$50,000,000 of the sum appropriated had been "ear-marked," the director explained that the United States had received securities or collateral in payment for the foodstuffs distributed to the countries.

**APRIL OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.**

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of April, 1919, was 15,810,145 pounds uncolored and 768,708 pounds colored, a total of 16,578,853 pounds. This is more than a million and a half pounds in excess of the output for the preceding month, and nearly four million pounds more than for the same month a year ago. Renovated butter produced in the Chicago district in April totalled 342,947 pounds.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds
April, 1918 .....	12,777,094
May .....	13,920,829
June .....	11,298,221
July .....	11,191,912
August .....	10,848,902
September .....	15,464,869
October .....	23,303,094
November .....	18,533,070
December .....	18,942,583
January, 1919 .....	21,528,873
February .....	10,241,265
March .....	14,963,527
April .....	16,578,853

**COTTON SEED CONVENTIONS.**

Inter State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, May 19, 20, 21; Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association, May 26, 27, 28; Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Tex.  
National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, May 27, 28, 29. Memphis, Tenn.

Inter State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, June 4, 5, 6; Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, June 17, 18; Savannah, Ga.

North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association June 18; Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Va.

**ARMY FOOD REQUIREMENTS ABROAD.**

The War Department announces that the total food requirements of the Army Expeditionary Force abroad after April 1, based on a withdrawal to be completed in September, amount to 112 million rations. For most of the items there is more than enough already on hand on the other side. On April 1 there were 255 meat rations on hand, which was 143 million more than needed. In butter the supply on hand was equal to 236 million rations, which was 124 million more than needed. This included substitutes.

**NORTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS TO MEET.**

Secretary H. A. White of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association announces that the annual convention of the association will be held at Norfolk, Va., on June 18. The Monticello Hotel will be the headquarters, and Secretary White reports that he expects the largest attendance in the history of the organization.

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# VEGETABLE OILS

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

### Market Firm—Demand Still Good—Cotton Oil Market Open; Light Trade—Operators Awaiting Developments.

The position of the vegetable oil market during the past week has been a continuation of the very firm position which has hitherto prevailed in all vegetable oils. There was further advance in soya bean, cocoanut oil and copra as well as in oriental peanut oil and other imported oils. The position showed a continuation of quite good demand, although within the past few days there has been evidence of a little easier tone in soya bean oil.

The market for cottonseed oil opened on Thursday of last week and showed a higher average price than had been expected, but the amount of trading has been comparatively limited since the opening. The situation is a rather uncertain one due to the combination of conditions which influence the entire situation. The market was naturally strong on account of the strength of the lard market, and the position of competing oils which have shown such a sharp advance from the low point of the late winter. The advance in cotton oil, however, represented more or less of a speculative feeling as to what would be the situation of the new crop, rather than any reflection of any de-

mand resulting from the prospective buying. The trading in October is so far ahead and under such different conditions that it is very difficult to gauge the situation at all broadly. While the spot situation is firm and there is difficulty claimed in buying oil at the stabilized price, still the situation is not strong enough to warrant a general volume of buying at the prices which have been made for the October delivery and after selling a little above 24c. per lb. the market eased off.

The price of lard has been the governing factor largely in the making of the prices for cottonseed oil, and the question of the lard price has been more or less influenced by the possibility of a larger run of summer hogs and the possibility of some falling off of the demand from abroad with the arrival on the foreign market of reported larger shipments of vegetable oils from the Far East and the possibility of a large supply of animal fats from South America and Australia. The question of whether the summer supply of hogs will be a large one or not is another important factor in the general value of lard, and also what will be the demand for lard in the fall.

Buying was influenced by a report that was again very persistent, that there would be an allocation of another order for cottonseed oil, or rather substitute lard, for export amounting to approximately 30 million pounds. While these reports have been hanging over the market for some time, there has been as yet no definite allocation of the amount.

The prospects for the new cotton crop are also regarded as a feature to be taken into consideration in connection with the prices for the fall months. The weather conditions have been rather unsatisfactory and there have been complaints of some delay in the development of the newly planted crop while the reports regarding acreage are persistent in claiming that there is a decrease from 10 to 15 per cent. in the area compared with last year. This does not necessarily mean a smaller crop, as an average yield on an acreage 10 per cent. less than last year would make nearly as much cotton and nearly as much seed as a year ago.

The positions of other vegetable oils have been strong, with a further advance in copra and a fairly good demand, and there has also been a good demand for cocoanut oil. The demand seems to be very persistent and the situation has changed so radically as compared with the position prevailing only a few weeks ago that the trade is now disposed to maintain a more conservative attitude and watch for further developments. The demand for soya bean seems to have been checked a little by the recent advance and there were reports of some sales a little under the recent top prices on the coast. The volume of offerings have not been heavy but the demand seems to have been showing some indication of not following the full rise in the market.

The announcement made by the Grain Corporation Thursday was a most important one as affecting the entire oil and fat situation. The statement means that the emergency buying is over and that from this time on



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FERTILIZERSFUEL, LUBRICATING OILS  
AND BOILER WATERSMain Laboratories: Carolina Branch:  
Atlanta, Ga. Wilmington, N. C.

the export demand for fats and oils and the demand for meats will be controlled by the ability of the consuming countries to finance what meats and fats they have to have. Until the financial conditions are materially improved this situation may have an important bearing on the entire movement. The statement made by the Grain Corporation follows:

"The Grain Corporation has sufficient condensed and evaporated milk and oils and fats to supply the entire call for these articles, and there will be no further purchases made of those fats. In fact, the Grain Corporation states that they have bought no pork products in the American markets since March 1. It is expected that these shipments now being made and those to follow in cleaning up the program in the next six weeks will carry all of these devastated countries through to the new harvest."

**SOYA BEAN OIL**—The market is firm with demand fairly active. Offerings are rather small. Sellers' tanks f. o. b. the coast sold at 15c. a lb. Spot is quoted at 16½¢@17c.

**PALM OIL**—The market is quiet but firm. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 15c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14½¢c., in bbls. Niger, 14¢@16c.

**PEANUT OIL**—The market is firm in all quarters. Offerings of domestic crude are lacking. Oriental oil is firm and quoted at 20c.

**CORN OIL**—Consuming demand is good and the market firm. Offerings of crude oil are scarce. Crude is quoted at 20c., nom.

**COCOANUT OIL**—The market is active and firm. Ceylon from the coast is quoted at 13½¢@14c. Manila oil sold at 14½¢c., sellers' tanks, June-July shipment. Ceylon, dom., 15½¢@16c., and Cochin, dom. bbls., 16½¢@17c.

**COTTON OIL**—Sales and prices on Thursday:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
Oct. ...	700	23.76	23.60	23.60-23.75
Nov. ...	...	...	...	22.25-23.25
Dec. ...	...	...	...	22.10-23.03
Jan. ...	...	...	...	22.25-23.00

Total sales, 700.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**FATS AND OILS IN THE U. S.**

(Continued from page 17.)

any grade of lard except prime steam, more of the output of the packinghouses might be converted into kettle-rendered lard. While this would not increase the total production appreciably, it would give us more of the better product and the value of the by-prod-



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Shipped in barrels and our own tank-cars—  
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ucts, cracklings and tannage, would lower the expense of making the lard.

We must look, then, to the small butcher and the farmer for more pounds of lard per pound of hogs slaughtered. Just the little extra effort required to press the cracklings from the rendering kettle in a simple hand press would insure a greater saving of the pure fat from the various parts of the hog.

The housewife in her own home can play an important part in decreasing the consumption of lard by saving the trimmings from ham and fresh pork, trying them out, pouring off the clear grease, and grinding up the cracklings, for use in place of the straight lard in making corn bread, muffins, and other hot breads.

(To be continued.)

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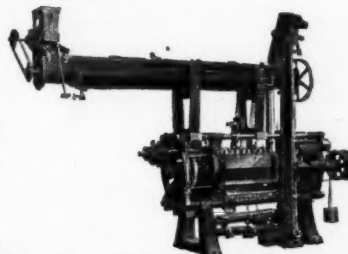
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Side Drive Oil Expeller, With Foots Elevator and Tempering Apparatus.

## SUPREME COURT RULES ON "CREAMO."

(Continued from page 17.)

use of the word "Creamo" as a trademark in the manufacture and sale of its product and the use of that mark upon packages of its product shipped from St. Louis in interstate commerce.

The District Court granted the injunction and its decree was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. 243 Fed. 503.

As a ground of suit and recovery the company relies upon the following facts and they express, in a general way, its contentions. To what extent they should be modified will be apparent as we proceed.

The company is a manufacturer of oleomargarine, having a factory at St. Louis, Missouri, which comprises a group of buildings specially arranged and equipped for the purpose of such manufacture and where the company has made an investment of many thousands of dollars. Its product has been sold in packages of various sizes, marked with a trade label or stencil adopted for that purpose, which trade-mark is the word "Creamo," used since 1904. Its trade has become extensive and valuable, its product has acquired a high reputation and become a source of profit, increasing yearly, and an interruption in the use of its trade-mark and label would cause serious injury in a sum exceeding \$5,000.

January 6, 1908, the company applied to the United States Patent Office for the registration of "Creamo" as a trade-mark, it was duly registered June 9, 1908, and the company has since enjoyed the use of it and made contracts with dealers under it, and the company's oleomargarine is known to its customers far and wide by that label, trade name and mark.

In 1906, after the enactment of the act of June 6, 1906 (34 Stat. 669) concerning the inspection of "meat and meat food products" the company was informed by the Bureau of Animal Industry that its [the company's] plant would be subject to inspection under the act of Congress. The company objected but yielded to avoid controversy and hazard to its interest, and an inspector was installed. The company, however, contends that its manufacture of oleomargarine is not subject to the power and authority of the bureau.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in 1907, approved the company's trade-mark of "Creamo" and upon the faith of the approval the company has used the same and by expenditure of large sums of money has extended its popularity and publicity; but, notwithstanding, Dr. Brougham [one of the appellants] threatened the company that from and after March 1, 1914, its use would not be allowed and that the inspector in the establishment of the company would enforce the threat and attempt to prevent the use of the trade-mark and label.

The trade-mark is duly registered in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri.

### Contentions of the Manufacturers.

Some of the contentions of the company are somewhat difficult to handle—indeed, to

get at in separation. One of these is that the Bureau of Animal Industry has no authority or power over the company's product, its manufacture or market. The basis of the contention is that the food products indicated by "the meat inspection act do not include a food product bearing the trade-name 'oleomargarine,' prescribed by a special revenue law to be used in the sale thereof, and that statutory name is not 'false or deceptive' when so used." And for the contention the company relies on 1 Wall. 486, and 176 U. S. 156. The further contention is that § 6 of the Oleomargarine Act (24 Stat. 209) requires the article to be packed in a particular way which is not the same as that prescribed by the meat inspection act and was in force before the latter was enacted, and therefore excluded "an article like this oleomargarine having a 'trade-name by law.'" And yet again that the Food and Drugs Act, which is "in *pari materia*, enacts that articles of food containing no poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed misbranded" which shall thereafter be known as articles of food under their own distinctive names and not offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand by the name of the place where manufactured or produced. And it is said that the company's oleomargarine bears that statutory trade-name and hence should not be considered misbranded. *United States v. Coca Cola Co.*, 241 U. S. 265, is adduced to support the contention.

We do not consider it necessary to follow the company's argument in detail. It is rather involved. We disagree with it. In

other words, we are of opinion that the meat inspection act is applicable. This was the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals. The company's oleomargarine is a meat product, compounded, among other things, of oleo oil and neutral lard. Besides, it is not sold under the name of oleomargarine alone; there is the qualifying addition of the word "Creamo," and used, as we shall hereafter see, to qualify and distinguish it from other combinations which might bear the designation oleomargarine.

We pass to the consideration of the meat inspection acts (of June 30, 1906, and March 4, 1907, 34 Stat. pp. 669, 1260). They require an inspection of all meat and meat food products prepared for interstate and foreign commerce and provide that no persons or firm or corporation shall offer for transportation, and no carrier shall transport in interstate or foreign commerce, any such products unless marked "Inspected and Passed," and that "no such meat or meat food products shall be sold or offered for sale by any person, firm, or corporation in interstate or foreign commerce under any false or deceptive name; but established trade-name or names which are usual to such products and which are not false and deceptive and which shall be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture are permitted."

It is the contention of the Government that the use of the word "Creamo" is deceptive and induces the belief that cream is a substantial ingredient of the oleomargarine. The company earnestly contends to the contrary and that, besides, the designation "Creamo" has received the approval of the Department of Agriculture and has been sanctioned as an

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appropriate trade-mark by the Interior Department (Patent Office). The latter contention may be immediately put to one side. The test of the product is the meat inspection laws, not the trade-mark laws, and therefore we are concerned with the action of the Department of Agriculture and not with that of the Interior Department. And so intimately is the case concerned with the action of the Department of Agriculture, that the basic and dominant contention of the Government is that to the department is committed the power of determining the fact of the influence of the name and label of the company. In other words, the power of determining whether a trade name is "false or deceptive" given by the law to the Secretary of Agriculture is, when exercised, conclusive of the falsity or deception of the name. (*Bates & Guild Co. v. Payne*, 194 U. S. 106, and cases cited; *Fertilizer Co. v. Hyde Park*, 97 U. S. 659), and the power necessarily is a continuing one. The contention and the cited cases have been approved very lately in *Houston v. St. Louis Independent Packing Company*, ante, p. —, in which it is declared that the decision of the department, unless arbitrary, is conclusive. A sketch of the evidence, therefore, becomes necessary.

As early as 1904 there was, if not controversy, discussion between the company and the department. It was not of serious extent. The company was indulged in the representation that its product was composed of "Butter, Oleo Oil, Neutral, Cream and Salt" and that these were "churned in an abundance of richest cream, resulting in a perfect substitute for butter." But there was objection to a statement that the oils were "doubly inspected" by the United States Inspectors, "insuring absolute purity and cleanliness." Such was the condition of things, we may deduce from the testimony, until 1908.

We may say, in passing, that in the beginning 30 per cent. of cream was used and the word "Creamo" was selected to suggest such ingredient to repel the criticisms of the butter makers who represented that oleomargarine

was produced from "sewerage and dead horses." But it appears from the testimony that the use of cream was discontinued, skimmed milk being used instead, it having been discovered by the government chemists that it was not the butter fat in the milk which produced the flavor, but it, the flavor, came from skimmed milk.

October 2, 1912, an objection came from the department to the use of the company's label and discussion ensued, extending over a period of twelve or fifteen months. The department then announced that the use of the word "Creamo" was "considered deceptive and misleading and its future use could not be permitted." It was, however, suggested that "Creamo Brand Oleomargarine" be used, the words to be displayed alike in prominent type, and that cream should be used in the product, its use having been discontinued. Upon this ruling of the department and the resistance of the company to it the contest was waged for a time. The company contended that the word "Creamo" was arbitrary and not descriptive; the department asserted the contrary and that it "conveyed a false inference to the consuming public," and, notwithstanding an offer by the company to use 10 per cent. of cream, insisted upon the use of the word "brand" and required also some modifications of the label. It further declared that if the requirements of the bureau should not be complied with on and after March 1, 1914, the inspector in charge at St. Louis would be instructed to prohibit "the use of all labels, wrappers, cartons, etc., which do not bear the bureau stamp of approval and number."

Such is the testimony in outline, and it is manifest that the action of the department was not arbitrary but given upon a consideration of the circumstances and the fact of the trade name "Creamo" having a deceptive implication to the consuming public.

But against the decision of the department the company opposes the previous approval of "Creamo" as a trade name and alleges that upon the faith of the approval the company has used the same and by the expenditure of

large sums of money—testified to be about \$10,000 a year—has made its product public and popular under that name. The answer to the contention is that the meat inspection acts contemplate and confer a continuing inspection and power, a power necessarily not exhausted by one exercise. Besides, the approval was given at a time when the company used 30 per cent. of cream in its product and declared that it and other ingredients were "churned in an abundance of richest cream, resulting in a perfect substitute for butter." The indulgence of the department had justification. When the practice of the company changed, when it commenced to vary the percentages of cream and finally used none at all, naturally the department changed its ruling. The company can, therefore, claim no right from the prior ruling. There may be value in the use of the trade name "Creamo," as the company asserts, and detriment, it may be, in any change or qualification of it; but its value may be in its deception—its suggestion of cream appealing to the popular preference for that article over skimmed milk, though the scientific judgment may be in favor of the latter, a judgment possibly not known or if known not appreciated or accepted. And the deception would not be taken away and the purpose of the law satisfied by the addition of 10 per cent. of cream which the company offered to make. At least such was the judgment of the department, and we cannot pronounce it arbitrary.

It will be observed from the quoted provisions of the meat inspection act that two conditions are presented: If "Creamo Oleomargarine" is to be regarded as the name of the product it is false and deceptive, whatever it may have been formerly; if it be asserted to be an established trade-name it has not received the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and hence its use is without legal permission.

Decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals is reversed and the case remanded to the District Court with direction to dismiss the bill.

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KINTOKI—LARGE RED  
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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, May 16, 1919.—Market easier; prime Western, \$34.10@34.20; Middle West, \$33.95@34.05; city steam, 33½c. nom.; refined Continent, \$36; South American, \$36.25; Brazil, kegs, \$37.25; compound, 25@26¼c. nom.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 16, 1919.—Copra fabrique, — fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, — fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, May 16, 1919.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 6d.; New York, 140s. 6d.; picnic, 119s. 6d.; hams, long, 192s. 6d.; American cut, 190s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 187s. 9d.; long clear, —; short backs, 169s.; bellies, 186s. Lard, spot prime, 188s. 3d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 180s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 184s. 3d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 72s.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Hog products were weak on profit taking, notwithstanding firmness in hogs.

### Tallow.

The market is very firm. City special loose quoted at 13½@14c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Market quiet but strong. Oleo quoted at 33c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was dull and steady. Closing quotations on futures: October 23.60@23.80; November, 22.00@23.50; December, 22.00@23.25; January, 22.00@23.25. No sales.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 16.—Hog receipts, estimated, 18,000. Left over, 7,879. Market 10c. higher. Cattle receipts, 3,000; sheep, 6,500.

Kansas City, May 16.—Hogs higher, at \$20.70.

Buffalo, May 16.—Hogs steady; on sale, 4,000, at \$21.25@21.35.

St. Joseph, May 16.—Hogs steady, at \$20.15@20.70.

Cleveland, May 16.—Hogs higher, at \$21.10@21.25.

Detroit, May 16.—Hogs higher, at \$20.50.

Indianapolis, May 16.—Hogs lower, at \$20.70@20.90.

Sioux City, May 16.—Hogs higher, at \$20.10@20.40.

Omaha, May 16.—Hogs higher, at \$20.60. Louisville, May 16.—Hogs steady, at \$20.25.

## AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

The Board of Directors on May 7, 1919, declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock, and a Quarterly Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of this Company, both payable June 2, 1919, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on May 15, 1919.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to May 16, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 79,392 quarters; to the Continent, 33,757 quarters; on orders, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows. To England, 49,657 quarters; to the Continent, 45,994 quarters; on orders, nothing.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 10, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co. ....	7,598	32,400	17,346
Swift & Co. ....	8,763	23,300	20,897
Wilson & Co. ....	6,412	14,900	11,363
Morris & Co. ....	5,829	11,800	8,432
G. H. Hammond Co. ....	4,853	11,700	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby ....	1,172	...	...
Anglo-American Provision Co. ....	209	6,900	...
Brennan Packing Co., 6,600 hogs; Independent Pack- ing Co., 9,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,900 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 9,000 hogs; Western Packing & Pro- vision Co., 11,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,700 hogs; others, 23,100 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,693	14,223	8,461
Fowler Packing Co.	659	...	...
Wilson & Co.	3,819	10,108	4,706
Swift & Co.	3,442	11,717	5,015
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,393	10,986	8,020
Morris & Co.	5,075	10,934	2,903
Others	754	167	116

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Company	2,986	4,953	2,240
Swift & Company	3,120	15,383	1,653
Armour & Company	3,562	8,101	1,766
East Side Packing Co.	148	3,936	...
Independent Packing Co.	481	...	40
American Packing Co.	75	718	...
Krey Packing Co.	118	2,901	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	1,806	...
Others	817	18,067	184

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Company	2,675	11,130	4,885
Swift & Company	4,575	16,308	7,080
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,050	19,327	7,315
Armour & Company	5,111	18,281	6,669
Swartz & Company	...	1,025	...
J. W. Murphy	...	7,514	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	251	cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 70 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 386 cattle; New York Packing Co., 50 cattle; Higgins Packing Co., 105 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 74 cattle.	...

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 10, 1919:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	43,936
Kansas City	29,833
Omaha	27,855
East St. Louis	12,514
St. Joseph	6,071
Sioux City	5,570
Cudahy	2,000
South St. Paul	9,272
Fort Worth	5,600
Indianapolis	2,642
New York and Jersey City	8,068
Oklahoma City	3,720
Milwaukee	925
Cincinnati	3,491

HOGS.	
Chicago	177,907
Kansas City	61,379
Omaha	66,930
East St. Louis	58,257
St. Joseph	39,438
Sioux City	34,198
Cudahy	10,000
Cedar Rapids	10,259
Ottumwa	8,139
South St. Paul	24,826
Fort Worth	11,000
Indianapolis	31,424
New York and Jersey City	19,729
Oklahoma City	9,078
Milwaukee	8,183
Cincinnati	16,826

SHEEP.	
Chicago	68,988
Kansas City	29,833
Omaha	27,855
East St. Louis	6,202
St. Joseph	20,148
Sioux City	365
Cudahy	3,000
South St. Paul	1,144
Fort Worth	4,000
Indianapolis	200
New York and Jersey City	19,425
Oklahoma City	179
Milwaukee	32
Cincinnati	530

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	9,381	6,000
Kansas City	900	867	600
Omaha	200	5,048	...
St. Louis	1,300	9,903	1,200
St. Joseph	50	2,000	900
Sioux City	900	7,000	1,000
St. Paul	125	1,000	7
Oklahoma City	1,000	250	...
Fort Worth	300	250	...
Milwaukee	...	5,000	...
Louisville	200	3,000	100
Wichita	100	2,210	...
Indianapolis	200	5,000	50
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	500
Cincinnati	600	2,000	200
Buffalo	200	2,000	3,600
Cleveland	200	1,000	200
New York	600	2,430	760

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1919.

Chicago	17,000	32,632	17,000
Kansas City	15,000	17,551	14,000
Omaha	8,500	9,211	9,500
St. Louis	5,000	5,947	4,100
St. Joseph	3,500	8,000	5,500
Sioux City	2,200	7,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,000	9,000	32
Fort Worth	7,500	2,000	12,000
Milwaukee	...	4,020	...
Louisville	...	4,000	...
Detroit	...	2,170	...
Wichita	...	9,000	...
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,500	6,500	6,500
Cincinnati	1,000	10,000	100
Buffalo	3,400	13,600	10,200
Cleveland	1,200	6,000	1,000
New York	4,390	3,940	5,825

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1919.

Chicago	8,000	20,464	10,000
Kansas City	11,000	21,858	7,000
Omaha	4,300	12,317	6,500
St. Louis	5,000	21,020	2,700
St. Joseph	2,200	4,000	5,500
Sioux City	2,500	6,000	...
St. Paul	2,200	9,000	25
Fort Worth	3,000	1,500	6,000
Milwaukee	...	2,692	...
Louisville	200	2,000	150
Detroit	...	2,430	...
Wichita	...	6,038	...
Indianapolis	1,500	10,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	300
Cincinnati	500	3,200	200
Buffalo	250	3,200	4,000
Cleveland	200	1,000	200
New York	1,050	3,050	1,630

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1919.

Chicago	5,000	23,000	13,000
Kansas City	8,000	17,000	8,000
Omaha	5,300	17,000	5,500
St. Louis	4,400	19,000	2,300
St. Joseph	1,500	3,000	3,600
Sioux City	2,200	9,000	500
St. Paul	3,500	14,000	300
Fort Worth	5,000	4,500	2,000
Milwaukee	...	6,168	...
Louisville	...	4,000	...
Detroit	...	2,700	...
Wichita	...	4,714	...
Indianapolis	1,500	10,000	100
Cincinnati	900	7,888	300
Buffalo	75	800	2,500
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	2,720	3,770	2,190

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919.

Chicago	9,000	28,000	12,000
Kansas City	3,000	6,500	10,000
Omaha	5,300	12,000	7,000
St. Louis	2,000	11,000	1,000
St. Joseph	5,000	6,200	2,000
Sioux City	1,500	7,500	...
St. Paul	1,800	9,000	500
Fort Worth	6,000	1,500	1,200
Oklahoma City	1,700	1,000	...
Milwaukee	...	2,343	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	1,267	...
Wichita	...	5,655	...
Indianapolis	1,000	9,000	100
Cincinnati	900	3,000	100
Buffalo	200	900	1,200
Cleveland	...	7,000	...
New York	750	3,490	2,890

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1919.

Chicago	3,500	19,000	6,000
Kansas City	900	4,500	500
Omaha	1,500	5,500	6,500
St. Louis	1,100	8,000	600
St. Joseph	300	2,500	500
Sioux City	800	6,200	...
St. Paul	1,400	6,500	...
Oklahoma City	1,400	800	...
Fort Worth	1,000	1,200	500
Denver	700	800	2,000
Indianapolis	850	8,000	100

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 12, 1919.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,973	5,637	11,530	7,886
New York	1,972	9,201	1,276	11,863
Central Union	2,123	1,443	6,619	...
Totals	8,068	19,341	19,425	19,729
Totals last week	9,554	15,188	24,345	22,585

# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market was generally quiet last week, but the condition prevailing throughout the trade showed a strong undertone. Trading was not of great volume and packers evidently are in no hurry to move May forward stock. Nearly all of the big killers are simply marking time and waiting future developments. Heavy native steers 60 lbs. and up are strong. Trading was generally quiet the past few days with the exception of a packer who moved a small lot of Aprils at the unchanged price of 33c. as previously paid for Aprils. A bid of 33½c. was declined for another lot. February and March heavies recently sold at 30c. It is understood packers are asking 34c. for Mays and 33c. for May light hides. Extremes are firm at 33c. last paid for Aprils, but some of the holders are talking higher. Texas steers continue to rule strong. Recent trading was at 32c. for heavies and 31c. for the light weights. Killers are now talking 33c. for the heavies and 32c. for the lights. Extremes are quoted at 30@31c. Butt branded steers 60 lbs. and up are slow and unchanged. No sales have been reported for some time. Supplies are not over ample and offerings consequently are small. Last trading was at 30c. Sellers are now talking 32@33c. for Aprils and Mays. Colorado steers 60 lbs. and up are considered strong. No late trading has been noted. As previously noted Aprils sold at 29c., but killers are now asking 31@32c. for Aprils. Branded cows are quiet. Supplies are not large. Some inquiries were reported this week but no trading was effected. Holders' ideas are high, and it is understood around 32c. is now talked. Heavy native cows 55 lbs. and up were a little active this week. One of the large packers sold about 5,000 January and February heavy cows at 29c. Another of the large killers sold about 4,000 April heavy cows at 31½c., which is ½c. under the price previously paid for April stock. No May heavy cows offered. Light native cows 55 lbs. and down are strong and in demand. Various rumors were current all the week of sales of Mays and Junes at greatly advanced prices but no trading of any account was consummated. Sales were recently made of Mays and Junes by one packer, as previously noted, at 32c. Holders are now talking 34c. for Aprils. Native bulls are strong and popular. Supplies are not large. Recent sales were made at 26c. Branded bulls are also strong and in line with natives. This selection is closely sold up and no offerings are noted. Last trading was at 24c.

Later.—Market continues strong, with packers not offering May forward stock; 10,000 heavy native cows of January, February, March take-off sold for 29c. January light cows offered at 35c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is strong and the general tendency at the present time is towards higher prices. Extremes continue to be the center of attraction and the demand is far beyond the means of supplying. Very high prices were paid this week for choice quality stock. Sales were made of free of grub choice quality extremes at 32c., with previous sales at 31@31½c. for lots running

20 per cent. number twos. Dealers are now talking as high as 34@35c. for choice free of grub extremes. A car of current receipt extremes containing about 25 per cent. number ones sold at 30c. Other sales had been made earlier in the week of current receipt extremes at 29c. Buffs are in much better demand with sales made early in the week at 25@25½c. for hides running about sixty per cent. number ones. Later a car of current receipt buffs sold at 26c. Dealers are now asking up to 28c. for buffs according to quality. About 1,000 Michigan all weight hides sold at 27½c.

Later.—Market continues to rule strong, with two cars free of grub extremes bringing 34c. One car current receipt extremes containing 25 per cent. No. 1's brought 30c., while a car of free of grub buffs changed hands at 27c.

**CALFSKINS** are strong. One of the large packers sold his April production of skins consisting of about 10,000 at 62c., which was an advance of 2c. over previous sales. Chicago cities also sold this week at 60c., with dealers now talking 65c. Packers ideas are high and they are talking from 65@70c. for their stock now. Mixed outside cities and countries are quoted at 55@58c. Countries at 52@53½c. Light calf at \$3.25 last paid and deacons at \$3.05 last paid. Kips 15 to 25 lbs. are in small supply. Packers are talking 43@45c. Outside cities and countries are offered at 36@38c. as to quality. Countries are held at 32@34c. as to lots.

Later.—Calfskin market growing stronger; 65c. now being asked for Chicago cities.

**HORSEHIDES** are strong and advancing. Sales were made this week of good renderers' hides at \$12.00. A car of mixed cities and countries sold at \$11.00. Countries are quoted at \$9.75 to \$10.50. Mixed outside cities and countries at \$10.50 to \$11.50 and renderers at \$12.00 to \$13.00.

Later.—Horsehide market continuing firm; 500 renderers' horse sold at \$12.00.

**HOGSKINS** are stronger and show a tendency to advance. Offerings are not large. The average run of country collection is quoted at \$1.20@1.40. Pigskin strips are firm. Number ones are quoted at 11@12c. Number two at 10@11c. and number three at 6@7c. according to measurements.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—The market rules steady to firm. No trading of any volume was transacted this week. Skins which run to fine wool are in demand. Lower grades are neglected. Last trading in Chicago and river points salting was at the unchanged price of \$4.65. Shearlings are quoted at \$1.35@1.60 according to size, etc. Outside city and country packer woolskins are held at \$3.50@4.50 according to quality. Country lots are offered at \$1.50@2.50 according to the condition of the stock. Dry western murrains are quoted at 40@45c.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES.**—A little activity developed in this market at advanced prices, although not at the figures that were demanded. One of the uptown packers sold a car of April native bulls at 24c., another of the up-town packers sold 3,000 April and May

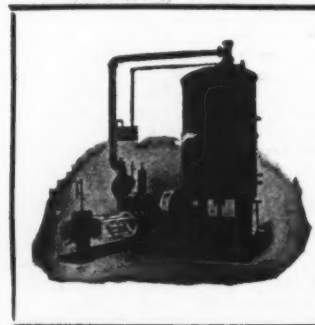
Colorado steers at 29½@31½c. respectively. Most of the packers are asking higher rates, although it is believed that April native steers could be bought at 33c. Outside Packer Hides.—Strong and well sold up. Trading restricted on account of the meager stocks and the high asking rates. A Michigan packer is offering 5,000 25 lbs. and up cows, averaging 48 lbs. at 35c., also 2,000 25½ lbs. extremes, March-April-May, at 36c. and 800 bulls 25 lbs. and up, 45 lbs. average, 15 per cent. grubs at 26c. Small Packer Hides strong, but trading is restricted. Although there were some reports that about 800 Brooklyn February-March-April all weight native cows sold, no credit is given to this report as all the Brooklyn packers cleaned out their February-March all weight cows some time ago on the basis of 22½c. for the lights and 24½c. for the heavies and as far as can be learned no April hides have as yet been moved. Very high rates are asked for April-May take-off, which accounts for the lack of sales. About 4,000 Eastern small packer native steers sold at 32½c. for April and 33½c. for May.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is strong and in a very excited condition. Offerings were noted of several cars middle west extremes containing practically grub free and about 10 per cent. grubby hides at 35c., but no sales as yet noted at that figure. To show the mixed state of the market another car of Southwestern extremes was offered at 24c. for the buffs and 30c. for the extremes and not taken. Various offerings are noted for Ohio and Indiana all weight hides on the basis of 32c. for the extremes; 30c. for the light cows and 25c. for the heavy cows. A car of western extremes, free of grubs, sold at 32c. Car Ohio 25/50 lbs. grub free extremes sold 32c. Car Ohio buffs sold at 27c. New York state, New England, etc., hides are steady and moving when available. Several cars 45 lbs. and up hides sold including New York state, etc., all weights at 25c. selected and a car of Canadas changed hands at 24c. flat. Small lots of New England all weights are selling at 21½@22½c.

**CALFSKINS.**—Strong and well sold up. Most of the collectors are sold up on May skins and for the unsold lots are asking advances. One sale was noted during the week of a car of New York city 5/7 lbs. skins at \$5.25 which registered an advance of 15c. on this weight over last sales. Most lots, however, are held at \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50 for the three weights with most of the demand for the medium weights. Several sales have been noted of mixed cities and countries in lots of 300 to 1,000 each at prices ranging from \$4.25 to \$4.50 for the 5/7s. On a small lot of Pennsylvania skins seller is asking \$5.25, \$6.25, \$7.25. Last sales of New England city skins were at \$5, \$6, \$7, which is considered the nominal market for strictly city skins. Mixed cities and countries about 25c. less and countries alone another 25c. reduction. There is a good demand for kips, but none are available as sellers are well sold up.

**HORSEHIDES.**—The market is strong and very excited. All kinds of prices are talked for whole hides. Sales were made of western renderers' horse up to \$11.50 and \$12 is generally demanded. Several cars western dealers' horse changed hands at \$11.25. Butts are strong and although last sales were at \$3.50 more money is generally demanded with a Michigan dealer asking \$3.75 for the 22 inch and up and the other sizes at the usual reduction. Fronts are strong with sales at \$8 and this figure bid for more was declined.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The sheepskin situation is strong on the haired varieties, with merinos and first wools in good call at firm figures. Generally speaking, a better inquiry is reported throughout the entire list for most all descriptions. Domestics: Locally the market continues to be unchanged and all late offerings of packer sheep and lamb pelts are as last stated \$4.65 to \$4.75. Some recent small trading is noted to have taken place in shearlings at \$1.25 and \$1.30, with further offerings held up to \$1.50.



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# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, May 14.

Improved climatic conditions in many sections of the country will enable farmers to get busy in the fields, and in most places they are away behind with their work. Last week's run of 64,382 of cattle in Chicago will likely prove to be the big run for some weeks to come, and a decided let-up in the supply is looked for during the next 20 to 30 days; in fact, receipts have already been curtailed. On Monday of this week Chicago received 15,930 cattle, on Tuesday 8,043, and today (Wednesday) the run is estimated at 5,000, making a total of 29,000 for the first three days of the week as against approximately 47,000 for the same period a week ago. The market has started to react, and compared to Monday, which was the low spot in the trade, steer values are up 25¢@40¢, the most improvement being on the cheaper grades of cattle, and while there are a few choice, weighty steers selling all the way from \$17.00@18.50 with an occasional load even higher, yet such sales are few and far between, and are really no criterion of the general trade, for at the present time the range in steer values has narrowed and the bulk of the medium to good steers are selling from \$14.00@16.00 per cwt.

Yearling steers and heifers are up 75¢. this week and have regained most of the severe decline. The better grades of cows and heifers which were poorest sellers last week on account of the decline in steer cattle are meeting with a broader outlet and show fully 35¢@50¢ advance. The medium and cheaper grades have never suffered any decline to speak of recently, and are selling readily at very satisfactory prices, with a slightly improved demand for canners and cutters and indications point to a rattling good market on that class of cattle during the next few weeks. The bull trade is in fairly good shape on handyweight butchers, but heavy beefy bulls are still in a rut and look the cheapest of anything in the bull line, as they are bringing but little more than heavyweight bolognas. The extra good demand for bologna bulls at the present time is attributable to the Eastern outlet. The calf trade has been somewhat irregular the past week and at the present time bulk of the veal calves are selling from \$13.50@14.00 with prime calves to city butchers from \$14.25@14.50.

On Monday of this week the extreme top of the market in Chicago was \$21.05, a week ago today (May 7) the top was \$21.55 and today (Wednesday, May 14) the extreme top is \$20.80, with the bulk of the choice butchers and shipping grades selling all the way from \$20.55@20.70 and fair mixed kinds \$20.40@20.50. The big packing outfits have been confirmed "bulls" of late, and despite fairly moderate receipts there has been a liberal holdover from night to night because of the bearish tactics of the buyers. Pigs galore in most sections of the country promise hogs aplenty next fall and winter. Also, in some places last fall shoats are rapidly developing into marketable hogs and come well posted operators think that June will bring a liberal run.

With Monday's good run the week opened with a decline of fully 75¢ per cwt. on lambs, while sheep were off about 50¢ compared with last Thursday. Tuesday bulk of arrivals sold in about a steady range, with the market closing rather dull. On Wednesday, with receipts estimated at 12,000, early sales looked steady to 25¢ lower. Quotations on clipped stock range as follows:

Good to choice lambs, \$14.50@15.00; poor to medium, \$13.00@14.00; culls, 11.00@12.00; good to choice yearlings, 13.00@13.50; fat wethers, \$12.00@12.50; fair to best ewes \$11.50@12.25; poor to medium, \$10.00@11.00; culls, \$5.00@7.00; good to choice spring lambs, \$18.00@19.00; culls, \$15.00@16.00; Fair to best Colorado woolled lambs, \$18.00@18.50.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 15.

Cattle receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 19,300. This is a light run but is a little in excess of the preceding week. A fair proportion of the receipts consists of beef steers and a fairly good number of them are of desirable grades, although there is practically nothing in the way of real choice quality and finish. The top load for the week averaged 1,265 pounds and brought \$17.00 and a number of other loads averaging 1,200 pounds sold from \$16.00 to the top. The average price of the steers ran from \$13.00@15.00 and amongst these were several strings of Oklahoma cattle weighing around 1,000 pounds that sold from \$13.40@13.75. The best load of southern cattle we had came from Arkansas and brought \$16.00. The tone of the steer market is uneven. Strictly good cattle would bring steady prices, but the kind we are getting do not hold the market up and the tendency is therefore draggy and unevenly lower. In extreme cases it is probably 50¢ lower for the week. The supply of butcher yearlings is fairly liberal and on the good kinds the market is strong and a little higher for the week. On Monday a string of yearling steers topped at \$15.75 and on the same day heifers in car lots brought \$15.50. These were strictly good and outclassed the balance of the offerings. The bulk of the mixed steers and heifers range from \$12.00@14.50 and the rank and file of straight heifers \$11.00@14.00. The cow trade was very uneven, the bulk of the good killing kind range from \$10.00@13.00, with the plainer quality at \$8.00@9.00.

Hog receipts for the week amount to 82,000 and at this writing the volume seems to be growing larger. Regardless of the large run and the quality, which is only about fair, prices are on a fully steady basis. They are at this writing 25¢ to 35¢ higher than the week's low time with the advance being particularly on the best kinds. On the light unfinished hogs the prices are barely steady and are only a little stronger than the week's low time. To-day's quotations are: Mixed and butcher's, \$20.00@20.80; Good heavys, \$20.60@20.85; Rough, \$15.75@19.50; Light, \$20.10@20.60; Pigs, \$15.00@19.50; Bulk, \$20.20@20.65.

As we have predicted, sheep receipts are steadily increasing. We have something like 14,000 this week and the quality generally, particularly of the lambs, was fairly good. In the last two days the market has been sharply lower. Fat clipped ewes went to scale around \$12.00 and woolled ewes up to \$14.50, choppers \$7.00@9.00, bucks, \$9.00@12.00. Choice spring lambs sold during the week up to \$20.50 but at this writing they would have to be very good indeed to bring more than \$19.50, while fair to good ones are going around \$19.00. Regardless of lower prices the market is fairly active and clearances prompt and complete.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 13.

Opening hog prices today were 10 cents higher, but the advance was lost before the close. Trade in cattle, though rather slow to start, was at fully steady prices and sheep were irregular, but in the average on the same price level as Monday. Arrivals to-day were 11,000 cattle, 19,000 hogs, and 10,000 sheep. This was an increase of 2,000 cattle, 4,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep, compared with a week ago, and 3,000 more cattle, 3,500 more hogs, and 2,500 more sheep than a year ago. The bulk of the offerings were from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri and carried a liberal per cent. of steers.

Prices for fat steers to-day were steady, though the trade showed no particular snap. However, the market Monday opened 10 to 25 cents lower, and closed steady, so that prices are holding up to the closing level of last

week. Native steers sold at \$12.50@16.75. Prime steers are quoted up to \$18.25. Western steers brought \$11.50@16.50. Yearling steers are in better demand than aged steers, and killers are buying them at \$11.50@15.50. Fat cows are quoted at \$7.75@14.25 and canners and cutters \$5.00@7.45. Veal calves are selling at \$8.50@13.25 and bulls \$7.00@10.50. Choice fat heifers are rather scarce at \$12.50@15.00, and medium to fair kinds \$9.50 up.

Hog prices to-day started 10 cents higher but later general weakness developed, and average prices were practically unchanged from Monday's average. The top price to-day was \$20.80, and the bulk of the offerings sold at \$20.10@20.60. Receipts have been liberal for some time past and quality is holding up much better than expected. Demand is large, and no material setback is expected in the market for some time to come.

Monday sheep and lamb prices were quoted down 50 cents to \$1.00 and in many cases \$1.50 under the high point last week. Trade to-day was dull at the full decline. Fed woolled lambs are quoted at \$17.75@18.60, clipped lambs \$14.50@15.25, wethers \$13.75@14.50, ewes \$12.50@14.00, and spring lambs \$17.50@18.50. Few breeding ewes are offered. Receipts of goats were rather small.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, May 13.

Although receipts of cattle have been dropping off of late, the decrease in supplies has not brought about any improvement in the demand or in the prices. Last week values suffered a slump of fully 50 cents on an average and very little of that loss has been recovered this week. What demand there is from dressed beef men appears to be confined exclusively to the desirable light and handy weight steers and cattle carrying weight have been more or less of a drug on the market for some time. It takes choice beeves to bring \$16.00@17.00 now and bulk of the fair to good light and hand weight steers sell at a spread of \$13.00@15.50, the common to fair warmed up and short fed stuff going at \$11.00@13.00 and on down. Owing to the fact that the proportion of cows and heifers has been comparatively small of late the market has held up fairly well and the outlet has been sufficient to absorb the offerings with little difficulty. Good to choice cows and heifers are bringing \$12.00@14.00, the fair to good grades going largely at \$9.50@12.00, and canners and cutters at \$5.50@8.50 and on down. Veal calves are around a quarter lower than a week ago at \$7.50@13.84, but there has been little change in the market for bulls, stags, etc., the spread being practically as a week ago, \$8.00@12.00.

In hogs there has been no very radical change either in conditions surrounding the trade or in the prices paid. Supplies compare very favorably with a year ago as to both quantity and quality and the outlet for desirable offerings of all weights continues reasonably broad. Outsiders as well as local packers still show a preference for and pay a premium on the best heavy and butcher loads while pigs and light weights are uncertain sellers at bottom figures. To-day with about 12,000 hogs on sale the market advanced a dime and tops brought \$20.75, the same as on last Tuesday. Bulk of the trading was at \$20.30@20.60, as against \$20.40@20.65 one week ago.

It is between the seasons in the market for sheep and lambs and sharp advances and declines have been the order of the day. Receipts have been tolerably liberal and there has been a good call from packers for desirably light and handy weight lambs, but a rather draggy and uncertain market for stuff carrying much weight. Clipped stock is meeting with a little more favor as compared with the wool, but the spread in prices is still around \$2.50@3.50. Compared with a week ago prices are all of 75¢@1.25 lower but the supplies are usually cleaned up in good season every day. Woolled lambs are selling at \$17.50@18.75, clipped lambs at \$13.50@15.50, woolled wethers bring \$13.00@14.50, and ewes \$12.00@14.00.



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Newark, Del.—The Ewing Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Wilmington, Del.—The Franklinville Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Wilmington, Del.—The Palcaux Co., to manufacture ice cream, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,300,000.

Decatur, Ill.—The Consumers' Ice Company of Decatur has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 to manufacture ice cream, etc.

Jackson, Tenn.—Robert L. Beare, J. A. Williamson, W. H. Briggs and others have incorporated the Beare Ice and Coal Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Wilmington, Del.—The Larsen Fisheries Corporation, to carry on a business of cold storage refrigeration for the preservation of fish, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.

New York, N. Y.—The Pacific Coast Fisheries Company, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by S. Soraci, J. Soraci, and A. Soraci, 327 East 113th street, New York, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Pinar Plantations Corporation, to deal in livestock, farm and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by J. T. Badgley, C. G. Lohman and F. H. Callan.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—F. C. Cryder and others have organized the Sterling Milk Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, to bottle milk hermetically sealed. Plant with a daily capacity of 10,000 gallons will be erected.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—The Poinsettia Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, with T. H. Rifley of St. Petersburg as president, Clyde Perry of Tampa, Fla., vice-president, and W. J. Barritt, Tampa, Fla., secretary.

New York, N. Y.—W. Scheinker & Son, Inc., to deal in ice cream, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are: S. D. Muney, H. J. Halperin, 346 Broadway, and A. N. Birenbach, 102 Convert avenue, New York, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.—The Punderford Company, Inc., to deal in dairy products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by J. McE. Bowman, Biltmore Hotel; C. R. MacDonald, 676 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y., and E. D. Miller, 618 Third street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## ICE NOTES.

Macon, Ga.—Additions to cost \$150,000 will be erected by the Odom Ice Cream Company. Elizabeth City, N. S.—An ice and cold storage plant may be installed by the Fuel and Supply Company.

Key West, Fla.—An ice, cold storage and distilling plant to cost \$60,000 will be built by Norberg Thompson.

Roanoke, Va.—The capital stock of the General Ice Delivery Company has been increased from \$9,000 to \$100,000.

Grafton, W. Va.—A building has been leased by the Imperial Ice Cream Company and will be equipped as an ice cream plant.

Bridgeport, Tex.—A company will be organized by Harry Hardy for the establishment of an ice, electric light and brick plant.

Tishomingo, Okla.—\$50,000 bonds have been voted by the city for the construction of an ice and electric plant. R. M. McCool, mayor.

Baltimore, Md.—Ice-house, garage and greenhouse will be erected by Edward T. Boswell, 1127 Munsey Building, at a cost of from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

High Point, N. C.—G. W. Clark and others are organizing a company with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the purpose of establishing a creamery at this point.

Little Rock, Ark.—An ice plant with a daily capacity of 100 tons will be established by J. M. Ensor and others who are organizing a company.

Selmer, Tenn.—Cold storage plant, warehouse and office will be erected by the Selmer Produce and Supply Company, and will be two stores and basement high and of brick construction.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The Home Brewing Company has broken ground for a plant on Hallam street, for the manufacture of artificial ice and the company expects to have a daily capacity of 100 tons.

Baltimore, Md.—A four-story building, 50 x 140 ft., has been acquired by the Maryland Ice Cream Company, 17-23 East Pratt street, and will be converted into a refrigerating plant. It is reported that an addition will also be built.

St. Louis, Mo.—Plans are being prepared for the St. Louis Wholesale Cut Flower Company, of which D. Geddis is president, for the construction of a two-story, 50x100-ft. storage plant, of reinforced concrete and brick construction. Cost about \$50,000.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS IN STORAGE.

Cold storage holdings of dairy products and eggs on May 1, 1919, and reported as follows by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

	Holdings reported May 1, 1919		Holdings reported April 1, 1919	
	Storages rep't'g	Pounds	Storages rep't'g	Pounds
Creamery butter	330	9,661,244	333	12,233,700
P. S. butter	79	576,616	122	1,217,997
American cheese	428	6,655,382	447	7,357,898
*Case eggs	435	3,249,526	427	3,164,447
Frozen eggs	236	8,293,943	187	5,942,026
Cheese, Swiss	128	1,055,854	129	1,666,330
Brick and Munster	161	352,450	164	548,506
Limburger	107	563,147	104	626,496
Cottage, etc.	59	4,027,411	60	2,732,346
Cream & Neufchatel	22	119,635	24	56,890
Cheese, other	80	2,763,257	79	1,687,015

A comparison of holdings with those of the previous year is as follows:

	Storages May 1, '18		May 1, '19	
	Storages rep't'g	Pounds	Storages rep't'g	Pounds
Creamery butter	322	10,157,399	333	9,634,690
P. S. butter	75	1,255,189	122	571,473
American cheese	393	17,735,767	447	6,022,888
*Case eggs	429	2,949,641	427	3,247,972
Frozen eggs	232	10,133,066	187	8,285,157
Cheese, Swiss	64	255,446	129	373,754
Brick & Munster	53	640,241	164	155,065
Limburger	57	211,341	104	129,801
Cottage, etc.	25	538,829	60	1,124,058
Cream and Neufchatel	9	30,613	24	18,763
Cheese, other	42	395,994	79	783,844

\*Case eggs reported in terms of cases instead of pounds.

## STOCKS OF FROZEN POULTRY.

A summary of cold storage holdings of frozen poultry on May 1, 1919, is given as follows by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

	Holdings reported May 1, 1919		Holdings reported April 1, 1919	
	Storages rep't'g	Pounds	Storages rep't'g	Pounds
Broilers	196	10,862,111	202	12,063,629
Roasters	207	18,799,967	213	27,222,016
Fowls	222	15,539,951	225	23,513,602
Turkeys	224	7,062,030	234	8,627,387
Miscellaneous	264	18,750,249	254	21,158,679

A comparison of holdings with those of the previous year is as follows:

	Storages May 1, '18		May 1, '19	
	Storages rep't'g	Pounds	Storages rep't'g	Pounds
Broilers	187	3,118,259	202	10,797,053
Roasters	195	7,009,536	213	18,576,923
Fowls	207	4,098,196	225	15,335,829
Turkeys	212	7,311,518	234	7,031,175
Miscellaneous	247	4,602,410	254	18,293,177

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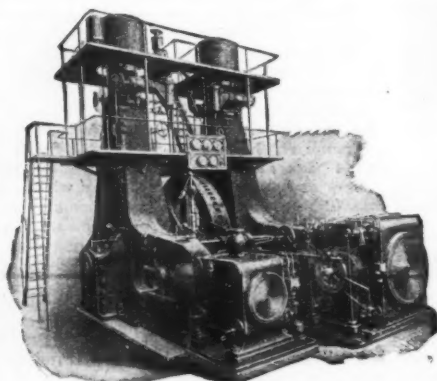
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Stocks Available in Principal Cities



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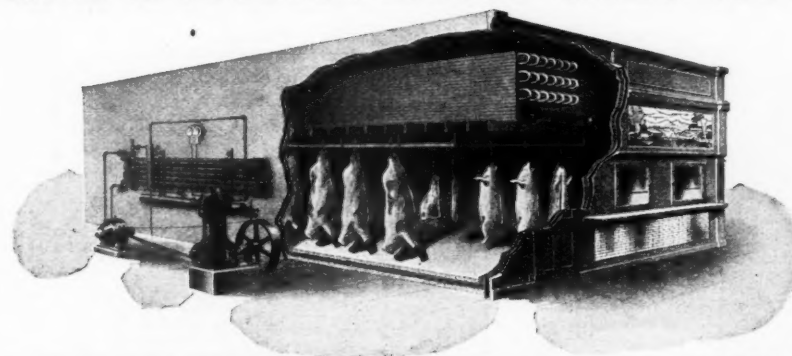
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Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.  
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.  
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.  
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.

Havane—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.  
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
Liverpool—Peter R. McGuire & Son.  
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.  
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.  
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.  
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.  
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.; Edwin Krcwils.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.  
Savannah—Berton Transfer Co.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
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## MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION



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A Sanitary Market throughout  
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### FRANCE NEEDS FROZEN MEAT.

According to the "Petit Marseillais" it has been estimated that France will require 400,000 tons of meat during the year, and that, owing to the present lack of refrigerator cars, it is necessary to increase the quantities of frozen meat. There are 1,000 refrigerator cars in France, but only 30 generating cars, so that but 30 refrigerator trains can be made up at one time. Until more equipment is available, therefore, frozen meat must be imported in greater quantities than heretofore.

In 1916 France imported 55,683 tons of frozen meat. In 1917 the imports had increased to 108,635 tons, of which 19,359 tons, or 17 per cent, came from the United States.

### MEAT CENTRE FOR VIRGINIA.

The Union Stock Yards Company of Roanoke, Va., has been incorporated with Frank E. Brown as president; Ernest L. Miller, vice-president, and E. W. Speed, secretary and treasurer. Thirty-five acres of land adjacent to the railroads which center at Roanoke have been purchased and yards are being laid out on a modern scale. Statistics show that over 150,000 cattle, 150,000 sheep and 120,000 hogs were unloaded and fed at this point during 1918. Because of the admirable location of Roanoke as a shipping center, adjacent to splendid grazing and feeding sections both west and north, it is expected that Roanoke will become an important packing center. Livestock production has a big future in that section, and the field for modern pack-

ing house enterprises there is considered to be a good one, both for general Eastern distribution and for the seaport trade via Norfolk.

### FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

A summary of cold storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on May 1, 1919, is reported as follows by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

	TOTAL HOLDINGS May 1, 1919			COMPARISON OF HOLDINGS			
	No. of Storages Reporting	Pounds		No. of Storages Reporting	May 1 1918 Pounds	May 1 1919 Pounds	Increase or Decrease Per Cent
Frozen Beef .....	367	167,464,116	352	195,473,705	165,023,968	—	15.6
Cured Beef .....	371	27,238,895	364	29,377,147	27,093,878	—	7.8
Lamb and Mutton...	224	7,421,690	209	3,247,247	7,211,091	+	122.1
Frozen Pork .....	351	138,233,474	339	114,716,171	133,933,657	+	16.8
Dry Salt Pork .....	477	412,544,134	464	467,436,445	409,579,835	—	12.4
Pickled Pork .....	534	427,009,799	522	400,989,858	420,684,208	+	4.9
Lard .....	565	107,148,228	554	103,591,051	105,249,053	+	1.6
Miscellaneous .....	410	113,211,256	250	68,754,604	81,094,720	+	17.9

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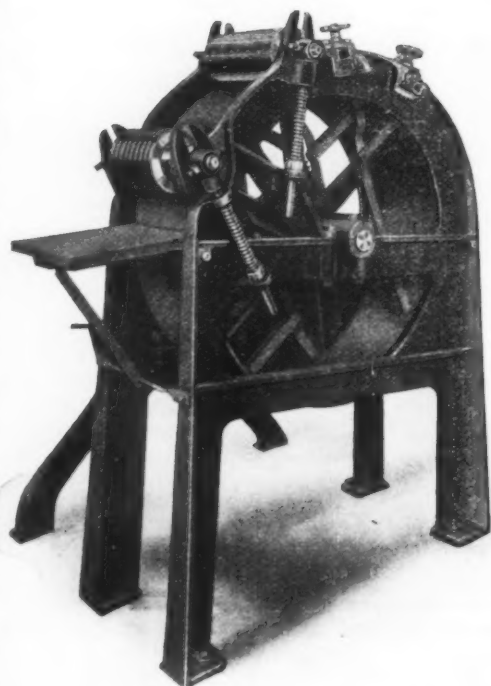
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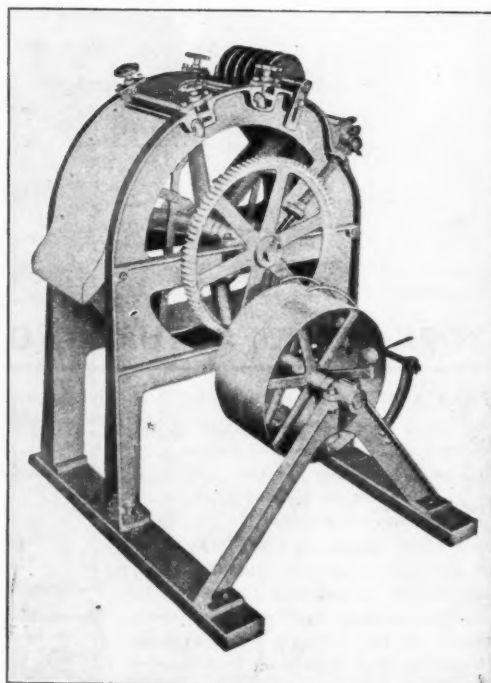
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**"THE OPPENHEIMER"****IMPROVED BACK FAT SKINNING MACHINE****Our Own Make**

This view shows corrugated steel roller which forces the fat through, and the plain roller which presses and straightens the fat.

Over  
200 in  
operation  
all  
giving  
good  
service and  
best of  
satisfaction



This view shows the two horizontal, steam heated knives through which the fat is forced, and by which every particle of fat is removed from the skin.

**RECOGNIZED AS THE BEST AND SIMPLEST SKINNING MACHINE**  
**ONE OPERATOR DOES THE WORK OF TEN MEN USING KNIVES**

**NO REPAIRS NECESSARY**  
**REQUIRES ONLY 2 H.P.**

**NOTHING TO GET OUT OF ORDER**  
**OPERATES AUTOMATICALLY**

**SKINS TWO PIECES OF BACK FAT WITH EACH REVOLUTION**  
**SAVES LABOR, TIME AND WASTE. COSTS LITTLE**

**WRITE FOR PRICES AND FURTHER DETAILS**

*When sending inquiries or orders, please mention this paper*



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### MOTOR TRUCKS TO MOVE FREIGHT.

"Transportation developments of the last few months indicate a wider use of the motor truck than even during the strenuous days of 1917-1918," says C. T. Silver, metropolitan distributor of the Kissel Motor Car Co. "The recent increase of minimum carloads made by the Railroad Administration is bound to considerably increase the number of less-than-carload users, as well as cut down the small single carload buyers. This, to my mind, will make a certain class of business houses, such as wholesalers, jobbers, small manufacturers, millers, small mill owners, department store owners, merchants and retailers, turn to motor trucks to make deliveries to distant customers, as well as to bring in supplies from manufacturing and shipping centres.

"In addition, the increased freight rates will prove another great incentive to use motor trucks, not only because they have proven adaptable to practically all haulage and delivery requirements, but because of their proven economy over other methods of transportation, not excluding the railroads in many sections of the country.

"In my estimation, these increases in the class of motor truck users will hasten the time when the operation of motor trucks will be on a scientific basis, systematized and standardized as to loads, schedules, rates, operation, maintenance, service, etc. When this time arrives it won't be a question of 'can we afford good roads?' but 'we can't afford to be without them,' the same as the railroads can not afford to operate over faulty road beds, loose rails and switches and worn-out railroad ties."

### YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales of refrigerating equipment reported by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., in addition to those printed last week, are as follows:

New Castle Hospital, New Castle, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Newport News & Hampton Railway, Gas & Electric Co. (citizens' ice plant), Hampton, Va.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

B. C. Achenbach & Son (ice cream manufacturers), Lock Haven, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

E. S. McCarty (ice cream manufacturer), Clearfield, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Walker Ice Cream Co., Warren, Pa.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

John Quierolo, Rome, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also cans together with framework and covers for small freezing system.

Puritan Ice Cream Co., Boston, Mass.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Michigan Butter & Egg Company, Lansing, Mich.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Western Maryland Dairy Co., Baltimore,

Md.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Emanuel Farm Co. (naval stores, meat cooling and general storage); Blundale, Ga.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Henry Krentzman (grocer), Lewistown, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Albert Hupper (wholesale and retail confectioner), Lancaster, Pa.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Schlosser Brothers (creamery), Indianapolis, Ind.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Brockway Pure Products Co. (ice and ice cream manufacturers), Brockwayville, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 4-ton flooded freezing system and one vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Jesse Dobayi (butcher), Central City, Pa.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

S. R. Calvert (ice cream manufacturer), Monongahela, Pa.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also miscellaneous material for freezing system and a vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Charleston Coca Cola Bottling Co. (cooling water), Charleston, S. C.; one 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Huntington Coca Cola Bottling Co., Huntington, W. Va.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. (grocers), Mitchell, S. Dak.; one 10-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Nick Cicchino (meat market), Pittsburgh, Pa.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. W. Corbett (ice cream manufacturer), New Bethlehem, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. W. Harbourt, Wilmerding, Pa.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

American Chicle Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Atlantic Coast Lumber Co. (commissary), Georgetown, S. C.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Jax Ice & Cold Storage Co. (ice cream manufacturer), Jacksonville, Fla.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine.

Harris Brothers (bakers and confectioners), Jamestown, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Charles A. Fritz (ice cream manufacturer), North Abington, Mass.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also one double pipe countercurrent brine cooler.

Wilkins & Hunt (meat market), Barnesville, Ohio; a half-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

S. C. Sitterson (ice cream manufacturer), Kinston, N. C.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Sanitary Gold Seal Dairy, Los Angeles, Cal.; one 25-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

S. R. Gerber (meat market), 635 Elm St., Buffalo, N. Y.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Wegner Machine Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.

Latrobe Ice Cream Co., Latrobe, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Callensburg Creamery (ice cream and dairy products), Sligo, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Polar Ice Cream Co., Pensacola, Fla.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

North California Milk Products Co. (dairy), Sacramento, Cal.; one 21-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Evans Pharmacy, Anderson, S. C.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Kentucky Utilities Company, Winchester, Ky.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 25-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system, two 18 in. x 2 ft. 9 in. York felt and charcoal filters, and five coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long 12 pipes high, made of 2 in. pipe.

Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Belleville, Wis.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve steam engine, and condensing side complete.

Steamship F. J. Luckenbach, Hoboken, N. J.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve steam engine, and condensing side complete.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. (factory restaurant), East Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

Montclair Chocolate Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; two 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Supplee Wills Jones Milk Co., Huntington, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

N. E. Wheeler, Manchester, N. H.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a brine refrigerating system, including a double pipe countercurrent brine cooler.

Henry Dollinger (dairy), Joanna, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type, refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and condensing side complete.

E. A. Tovea & Co., Lowell, Ariz.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type belt driven refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

McNeill & Higgins Co., Chicago, Ill.; one 16 in. x 7 ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Solvay Process Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; one 36 in. x 10 ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier and one 24 in. x 18 ft. ammonia receiver.

# Chicago Section

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 10, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 20.33 cents per pound.

Some of our real Americans are abroad trying to make the world at peace, while other so-called Americans are abroad trying to make trouble. And there you are!

Increased enthusiasm over the return of the boys from "over there" was emphatically evident when the "Lucky Thirteenth" Engineers paraded Monday. The people went wild—simply wild—over them.

A stray, half-starved dog placed himself at the head of the 13th Engineers parade on Monday and stuck to his post to the finish, and led the way into the Congress Hotel where the boys were to eat, and got the first meal served. Some dog!

From Washington comes the news that "Chicago packers are urging the War Department to dispose of surplus canned meats by sale for export. The supply of canned meats on hand is equal to the normal peace time production of the packers for two years, and they are anxious the war department shall not dispose of them in the domestic market." Why not, in view of the loud and prolonged wail for food from over there?

## MAYOR HEADS PACKING CONCERN.

Mayor Tom Fairweather of Des Moines, Iowa, has accepted the presidency of the Associated Packing Company, the new \$5,000,000 concern which will erect a plant there this summer. Mayor Fairweather announced that he will not resign his office as head of the city government, but will retire from politics when his term of office expires next April. He is a stockholder in the packing company.

## MEAT PRODUCED AND CONSUMED.

(Continued from page 16.)

these animals into their meat equivalent average carcass weights must be used.

Average live weights for all animals marketed at Chicago are available annually. These are considered typical of the great livestock markets as a whole. In addition both live and dressed average weights of a much greater number of animals are procurable from the census quinquennial reports of the wholesale slaughtering industry. The latter are slightly lower than Chicago, especially in the case of cattle and swine. The census averages are used for census years, and for noncensus years the weights are calculated from the Chicago averages by the use of the ratio established for the last census year.

There is probably little if any difference in the average weights of inspected and uninspected animals except in regard to cattle, which, on account of the large number of poor cows and inferior steers known to be in the uninspected class, are estimated to average 10 per cent less in weight when dressed.

In turning the live animals into dressed meat the following percentages, calculated from the census report (1914), are used: Cattle, 53.51 per cent; calves, 61.12 per cent; sheep and lambs, 50.00 per cent; swine, 75.65 per cent.

## Total Production of Dressed Meat and Lard.

Totals in Table No. 3 are computed by multiplying the animals in Table 1 by the dressed-weight averages in Table 2. Lard is estimated to be 14 per cent of the live weight of swine. Packing-house tests show lard yields to vary within wide limits, with the bulk ranging between 13 and 15 per cent of live weight. The 1914 census of wholesale slaughter shows lard yield to be 15.4 per cent of live weight.

## Exports and Imports.

The figures in Table 4 are compiled from the reports of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Table 5 is a summary of Tables 3 and 4, and permits the showing of the net total consumption of meat and lard in the United States. Table 6 shows the per capita consumption of each kind of meat and of lard, and is derived by dividing the population of continental United States on July 1 of each year into the total production of each kind of meat (Table 3) after subtracting the exports and adding the imports.

Table 5.—Estimated Total Production, Exports, Imports, and Consumption of Dressed Meat and Lard in United States, Calendar Years 1914-1918.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Thous. Pounds.	Thous. Pounds.	Thous. Pounds.	Thous. Pounds.	Thous. Pounds.
Total dressed meat:					
Produced .....	14,039,302	14,937,023	15,922,314	14,789,915	18,041,166
Exported .....	475,316	1,309,254	1,303,523	1,321,681	2,453,681
Imported .....	323,474	129,036	37,556	44,446	209,677
Consumed in U. S. ....	13,887,460	13,756,805	14,656,347	13,462,680	15,797,162
Total lard:					
Produced .....	1,652,237	1,840,010	1,973,422	1,577,355	2,088,654
Exported .....	400,560	489,311	456,653	384,655	555,474
Imported .....					
Consumed in U. S. ....	1,191,657	1,350,699	1,516,769	1,192,700	1,533,180

Table 6.—Per Capita Consumption of Dressed Meat and Lard in Continental United States, Calendar Years 1914-1918.

Item,	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Beef .....	58.92	55.06	57.36	61.23	66.74
Veal .....	4.38	4.26	5.26	6.39	6.90
Mutton and lamb .....	7.45	6.31	6.10	4.59	4.95
Goat meat .....	0.20	0.17	0.22	0.18	0.14
Pork (exclusive lard) .....	69.75	71.22	74.73	57.59	71.35
Total meat .....	140.70	137.02	143.67	129.98	150.68
Lard .....	12.08	13.45	14.87	11.51	14.57
Total meat and lard .....	152.76	150.47	158.54	141.49	165.25
Population of continental United States, July 1 .....	96,781,324	100,399,318	102,017,312	103,635,306	105,233,300

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 WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer  
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**SATISFACTORY RESULTS**  
**"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"** **THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK**  
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Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

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#### ARGENTINE MEAT SHIPMENTS.

In spite of the port workers' strikes in Argentina, meat shipments continue on a large scale, chiefly because some of the large plants have direct deep-water facilities, and can load direct from coolers on to the ships. The values in Argentina for fat cattle are maintained in spite of the port strike and its dislocation of shipping in the docks of

the capital. The last issue of the Review of the River Plate says: "The works at La Plata are handling lots of cattle, and the meat is being loaded without any interference so far. The meat works situated up the river are also in the same happy position of being able to load their products, with the result that the shipments of meat are still being carried out at these ports."

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CHICAGO**

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 5.....	18,926	2,052	33,727	10,465
Tuesday, May 6.....	19,362	5,685	28,306	17,405
Wednesday, May 7.....	8,213	2,064	21,883	15,295
Thursday, May 8.....	14,794	7,069	49,183	15,843
Friday, May 9.....	2,715	1,344	48,705	9,819
Saturday, May 10.....	372	122	9,381	6,273
Totals last week.....	64,382	18,306	191,185	75,100
Previous week.....	57,589	20,064	186,648	72,758
Year ago.....	55,724	23,080	180,554	44,721
Two years ago.....	57,589	20,064	186,648	72,758

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 5.....	4,525	3	3,458	1,212
Tuesday, May 6.....	3,411	32	3,211	817
Wednesday, May 7.....	4,140	.....	5,519	1,208
Thursday, May 8.....	3,905	1	5,265	461
Friday, May 9.....	3,696	.....	4,315	1,684
Saturday, May 10.....	569	35	510	720
Total last week.....	20,446	94	20,278	6,102
Previous week.....	21,335	67	11,197	9,224
Year ago.....	13,374	136	28,063	9,396
Two years ago.....	12,755	147	14,886	2,244

Total receipts for year to May 10, 1919:

	1919.	1918.
Cattle.....	1,152,657	1,233,300
Hogs.....	3,621,571	3,663,094
Sheep.....	1,347,931	1,110,567

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	1919.	1918.
This week.....	627,000	610,000
Previous week.....	554,000	521,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	521,000	464,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	464,000	390,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	390,000	422,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	422,000	13,174,000

Total year to date:

	1919.	1918.
Same period, 1918.....	12,955,000	11,377,000
Same period, 1917.....	12,023,000	10,784,000
Same period, 1916.....	10,784,000	8,876,000
Same period, 1915.....	8,876,000	8,876,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending May 10, 1919, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	183,000	335,000	189,000
Previous week.....	178,000	504,000	172,000
1918.....	185,000	400,000	119,000
1917.....	162,000	417,000	104,000
1916.....	118,000	374,000	142,000
1915.....	110,000	305,000	135,000
1914.....	102,000	342,000	221,000

Totals for year to date with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	3,643,000	11,025,000	3,300,000
1918.....	3,908,000	10,620,000	2,921,000
1917.....	3,082,000	9,611,000	3,472,000
1916.....	2,603,000	10,189,000	3,414,000
1915.....	2,278,000	8,242,000	3,434,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	32,400
Anglo-American.....	6,900
Swift & Company.....	23,300
Hammond Co.....	11,700
Morris & Co.....	11,600
Wilson & Co.....	14,900
Boyd-Lunham.....	9,000
Western Packing Co.....	11,200
Roberts & Oake.....	5,700
Miller & Hart.....	3,900
Independent Packing Co.....	9,100
Brennan Packing Co.....	6,600
Others.....	23,100
Totals.....	160,600
Previous week.....	154,100
Year ago.....	128,000

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$15.40	\$20.90	\$13.50	\$17.80
Previous week.....	15.70	20.45	13.80	17.40
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.25	17.80	15.00	18.35
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.75	15.85	12.35	16.50
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.20	9.80	8.40	10.75
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.35	7.60	8.00	10.35
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.40	5.70	8.25
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.10	8.50	6.05	7.85
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.79	5.90	8.00
Cor. week, 1911.....	5.90	6.12	4.50	6.00

## CATTLE.

Prime steers.....	\$17.75@19.75
Good to choice steers.....	17.50@18.70

Medium to good steers.....	15.00@17.85
Plain to medium steers.....	12.00@16.25
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	13.00@17.90
Stockers and feeders.....	8.90@14.25
Good to prime cows.....	9.75@14.00
Fair to prime heifers.....	9.00@15.00
Fair to good cows.....	7.50@10.00
Canners.....	5.25@ 6.60
Cutters.....	6.50@ 7.50
Bologna bulls.....	9.25@10.00
Butcher bulls.....	10.00@13.50
Veal calves.....	13.00@14.25

## HOGS.

Fair to choice light hogs.....	\$20.40@20.80
Choice light butchers.....	20.45@20.85
Medium weight butchers, 260-270 lbs.....	20.60@20.95
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	20.75@21.05
Mixed packing.....	20.50@20.80
Heavy packing.....	20.35@20.65
Rough packing.....	19.75@20.20
Pigs, fair to good.....	16.75@19.00
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	16.00@19.25

## SHEEP.

Wool Colorado lambs.....	\$17.50@19.00
Western lambs.....	17.00@19.00
Native lambs.....	15.75@18.50
Shorn lambs.....	13.75@15.25
Yearlings.....	15.00@17.00
Ewes, fair to choice.....	10.00@15.00
Feeding and shearing lambs.....	15.50@16.90
Clipped wethers.....	13.00@13.75

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
July.....	50.40	50.70	50.40	50.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	33.30	33.30	33.30	33.30
July.....	31.80	31.92	31.77	31.92
September.....	31.45	31.60	31.45	31.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	28.90	28.90	28.90	28.90
July.....	27.80	27.95	27.77	27.92

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	53.80	53.85	53.80	53.85
July.....	50.80	51.10	50.80	51.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	33.70	33.72	33.57	33.65
July.....	32.05	32.15	32.00	32.10
September.....	31.85	31.85	31.77	31.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	28.90	28.90	28.90	28.92
July.....	28.05	28.17	28.00	28.15

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	53.80	53.80	53.40	53.40
July.....	51.00	51.00	50.55	50.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	33.60	33.65	33.60	33.60
July.....	32.10	32.12	31.90	31.95
September.....	31.77	31.77	31.60	31.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	28.90	28.90	28.80	28.80
July.....	28.00	28.00	27.85	27.87

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	50.25	50.25	49.40	49.52
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50
July.....	31.87	31.87	31.75	31.82
September.....	31.40	31.50	31.37	31.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	27.75	27.75	27.50	27.50

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	53.50	53.80	53.50	53.80
July.....	49.80	49.90	49.60	49.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.55
July.....	31.85	31.95	31.85	31.95
Sept.....	31.40	31.47	31.40	31.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	28.90	28.90	28.87	28.87
July.....	27.55	27.70	27.55	27.70

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	49.50	49.70	49.00	49.60
July.....	31.90	31.90	31.50	31.72
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	31.90	31.90	31.50	31.72
July.....	31.90	31.90	31.50	31.72
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	27.80	27.80	27.45	27.65
July.....	27.80	27.80	27.45	27.65

†Bld. †Askd.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	40	@50
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50	@60
Native Pot Roasts.....	30	@35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@30
Beef Stew.....	18	@20
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@22
Corned Flanks.....	30	@35
Round Steaks.....	28	@35
Round Roasts.....	28	@35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28	@35
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@25

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	38	@40
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28	@32
Legs, fancy.....	38	@40
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	45	@50
Chops, rib and loin per lb.....	45	@50
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	25	@28
Stew.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	25	@28
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@28

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	35	@38
Pork Chops.....	38	@40
Pork Shoulders.....	28	@32
Pork Tenderloins.....	55	@60
Pork Butts.....	30	@32
Spare Ribs.....	20	@25
Hocks.....	20	@20
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@18
Leaf Lard.....	32	@35

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@30
Fore Quarters.....	17	@20
Legs.....	28	@32
Breasts.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	25	@28
Cutlets.....	45	@45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@40

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	15	@15
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Saltskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	33	@33
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	75	@75
Kips.....	32	@32

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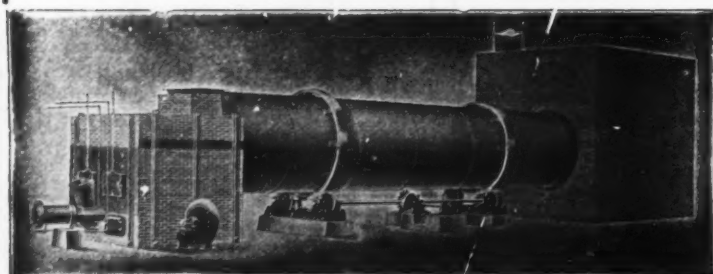
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—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
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Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
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## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	28	@27
Good native steers	24	@26
Native steers, medium	20	@22
Helpers, good	22	@24
Cows	14	@22
Hind Quarters, choice	32	@32
Fore Quarters, choice	20	@20

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	55	@00
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	48	@48
Steer Loins, No. 1	46	@46
Steer Loins, No. 2	40	@40
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	61 1/2	@61 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	47 1/2	@47 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	32	@32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	29 1/4	@39 1/4
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	28	@28
Cow Loin	32	@35
Strip Loin, No. 3	20	@20
Steer Ribs, No. 1	36	@36
Steer Ribs, No. 2	30	@30
Cow Ribs, No. 1	32 1/2	@32 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2	26	@26
Cow Ribs, No. 3	20	@20
Steer Round, No. 1	28	@28
Steer Round, No. 2	25	@25
Cow Round	18	@18
Flank Steak	20	@20
Rump Butts	20	@20
Steer Chucks, No. 1	20	@20
Steer Chucks, No. 2	15	@15
Cow Chucks	15	@15
Shoulder Plates	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Medium Plates	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	20	@20
Briskets, No. 2	17	@17
Shoulder Clods	24	@24
Steer Navel Ends	18	@18
Cow Navel Ends	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Fore Shanks	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Hind Shanks	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	20	@20
Trimblings	17	@17

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10 1/2	@11
Hearts	8	@9
Tongues	19	@24
Sweetbreads	34	@36
Ox Tail, per lb.	8	@10 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain	7	@7
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	9	@10
Livers	6 1/2	@8
Kidneys, per lb.	5	@6

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass	15	@18
Light Carcass	18	@20
Good Carcass	21	@24
Good Saddle	28	@30
Medium Racks	12	@12
Good Racks	12	@18

## Veal Product.

Brains, each	10 1/2	@11
Sweetbreads	41	@45
Calf Livers	33 1/2	@35

## Lamb.

Medium Lambs	22	@22
Round Dressed Lambs	24	@24
Saddles, Medium	24	@24
R. D. Lamb Forces	24	@24
Lamb Forces Medium	23	@23
R. D. Lamb Saddles	34	@34
Lamb Fries, per lb.	19	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	@25

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	22	@22
Good Sheep	24	@24
Medium Saddles	26	@26
Good Saddles	28	@28
Good Forces	18	@18
Medium Racks	28	@28
Mutton Legs	30	@30
Mutton Loins	30	@30
Mutton Stew	12	@12
Sheep Tongues, each	4	@4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2	@12

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	28	@28
Pork Loins	32	@32
Leaf Lard	33	@33
Tenderloins	32	@32
Spare Ribs	18	@18
Butts	38 1/2	@38 1/2
Hocks	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Trimblings	21	@21
Extra Lean Trimblings	26	@26
Tails	13	@13
Snouts	9 1/4	@9 1/4
Pig's Feet	7	@7
Pigs' Heads	9	@9
Blade Bones	9	@9
Cheek Meat	4	@4 1/4
Hog Livers, per lb.	4	@4 1/4
Neck Bones	27	@27
Skinned Shoulders	27	@27
Pork Hearts	27	@27
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	9	@9
Pork Tongues	24	@24
Silp Bones	10	@10
Tail Bones	10	@10
Brains	10 1/2	@11
Backfat	31	@31
Hams	37	@37
Calas	27	@27
Bellies	43	@43

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	18	@18
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	17	@17
Choice Bologna	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Frankfurters	24	@24
Liver, with beef and pork	18 1/4	@18 1/4
Tongue and blood	23 1/4	@23 1/4
Minced Sausage	19 1/4	@19 1/4
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24 1/4	@24 1/4
Special Compressed Sausage	23 1/4	@23 1/4
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	41 1/4	@41 1/4
Oxford Lean Butts	20 1/4	@20 1/4
Polish Sausage	18	@18
Garlic Sausage	20	@20
Country Smoked Sausage	26 1/4	@26 1/4
Country Sausage, fresh	21 1/4	@21 1/4
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	23	@23
Pork Sausage, short link	22 1/4	@22 1/4
Boneless lean butts in casings	21	@21
Luncheon Roll	21	@21
Delicatessen Loaf	21	@21
Jellied Roll	—	@—

## Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods	43 1/2	@43 1/2
Beef casing salami	46 1/2	@46 1/2
Italian salami (new goods)	34 1/2	@34 1/2
Holsteiner	36 1/2	@36 1/2
Metwurst	40 1/2	@40 1/2
Farmer	46 1/2	@46 1/2
Cervelat, new	—	@—

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95	@1.95
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/4	3.20	@11.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55	@2.55
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/4	4.20	@14.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.30	@2.30
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/4	4.10	@14.35
Frankfurts, kits	2.30	@2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/4	3.80	@13.30
Blood sausage, kits	1.65	@1.65
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/4	2.70	@9.45
Liver sausage, kits	1.80	@1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/4	3.00	@10.50
Head cheese, kits	1.90	@1.90
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/4	3.10	@10.65

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	16.75	@16.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00	@15.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.00	@17.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—	@—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—	@—
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50	@70.50

## CANNED MEATS.

Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.60	@4.60
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.75	@8.75
Corned and roast beef, No. 6	34.50	@34.50
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—	@—
Corned beef hash, No. 2	—	@—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.00	@2.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2	3.85	@3.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—	@—
Vienna Sausage, No. 2	—	@—

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	8.50	@8.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75	@6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00	@12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00	@21.00

## LARDERED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	45.50	@45.50
Plate Beef	44.50	@44.50
Prime Mess Beef	42.00	@42.00
Mess Beef	41.00	@41.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—	@—
Rump Butts	42.00	@42.00
Mess Pork	58.00	@58.00
Clear Fat Backs	59.00	@59.00
Family Back Pork	59.00	@59.00
Bean Pork	48.00	@48.00

## LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	38 1/2	@38 1/2
Pure lard	35 1/2	@35 1/2
Lard substitute, tes.	26 1/4	@26 1/4
Lard compounds	26 1/4	@26 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	35 1/2	@35 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	—	@—

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	33	@33
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	36	@36
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	35 1/2	@35 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	28	@28
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	29	@29

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	32.50	@32.50
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	32.00	@32.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	31.50	@31.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	28.25	@28.25
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	29.00	@29.00
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	29.50	@29.50
Extra Short Ribs	30.75	@30.75
Butts	24.25	@24.25

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	37 1/4	@37 1/4
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	28 1/4	@28 1/4
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27	@27
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	30 1/4	@30 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	52	@52
Dried Beef Sets	43 1/4	@43 1/4
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	37 1/4	@37 1/4
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	41 1/4	@41 1/4
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	36	@36
Dried Beef Insides	45 1/4	@45 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	43 1/4	@43 1/4
Dried Beef Outsides	42 1/2	@42 1/2

Skinned Boiled Hams	53	@53
Regular Boiled Hams	52	@52
Boiled Calas	54	@54
Cooked Loin Rolls	52	@52
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	59	@59

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## P. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14	@14
Beef export rounds	20	@20
Beef middles, per set	29	@29
Beef bungs, per piece	18	@18
Beef weasands	8 1/4	@8 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	80	@80
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	1.40	@1.40
Hog casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	1.40	@1.40
Hog middles, per set	20	@20
Hog bungs export	21	@21
Hog bungs, large	15	@15
Hog bungs, medium	11	@11
Hog bungs, narrow	7	@7
Hog stomachs, per piece	10	@10
Imported wide sheep casings	—	@—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—	@—

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	5.60	@5.75
Hoof meal, per unit	4.00	@4.10
Concentrated tankage, ground	4.50	@4.60
Ground tankage, 11%	4.65	@4.75
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	4.30	@4.40
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	4.00	@4.50
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	32.00	@33.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	34.00	@35.00
Ground stambone, per ton	27.00	@31.00

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	210.00	@220.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	30.00	@40.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00	@40.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00	@80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	70.00	@75.00
Round shin bones, 38-42 lbs. av. per ton	70.00	@75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av. per ton	80.00	@85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton	120.00	@130.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00	@32.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	33 1/4	@33 1/4
Prime steam, loose	32 1/2	@32 1/2
Leaf	31	@31
Compound	24 1/4	@24 1/4
Neutral lard	33 1/4	@34

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	33	@33 1/4
Tallow	16	@16 1/4
Grease, yellow, loose	11	@11 1/4
Grease, A white, loose	14 1/2	@15

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	31	@32
Oleo oil, No. 2	28 1/2	@29
Oleo stock	29	@30
Linseed, loose, per gal.	1.50	@1.50
Corn oil, loose	18 1/4	@18 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	14 1/2	@15

## TALLOW.

Edible	25	@26
Prime country	13 1/4	@15 1/4
Packer's prime loose	14 1/2	@15 1/4
Packer's No. 1 loose	13 1/4	@14
Packer's No. 2	9	@11

## GREASES.

White, choice	14 1/4	@14 1/4
White "A"	13 1/4	@14
White, "B"	12 1/4	@12 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	7	@9
Crackling	11 1/2	@11 1/2
House	10	@10 1/4
Yellow	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Brown	9	@9 1/2
Pigs' foot grease	20	@20
Garbage grease, loose	6	@6 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	19 1/2	@20
Glycerine, dynamite	19	@19 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	12	@13
Glycerine, candle	12	@13 1/4

## COTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose Chicago	nom.	@23
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, nom.	22	@22
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Tex.	4	@4 1/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. Chicago	1 1/2	@1 1/4

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.50	@1.53
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.60	@1.63
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.70	@1.73
Red oak lard tierces	2.70	@2.75
White oak lard tierces	2.80	@2.85
White oak ham tierces	3.30	@3.30

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated
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# Retail Section

## THRIFT AS AN ALL-CASH MOTIVE.

By James H. Collins.

"Many store owners have gazed with longing eyes across the divide that separates a cash-and-charge store and one that sells only for cash," says a well known trade paper. Comparatively few have dared cross the chasm.

Up in Rochester, N. Y., a large department store recently changed to the all-cash basis after careful preparation that assured success. This establishment laid the foundation in all-cash non-service departments which were already operating splendidly. One of these departments was groceries and another the self-serve basement, retailing practically all kinds of merchandise on the all-cash non-service plan.

They had started to test the plan more than a year previously, and results told the story of success in their popularity and turnover. In January, 1918, the cash business was 72.9 of the total; in June 81.4 of the total, and in December, 1918, 83.3 of the total. By February it had risen to 85.3.

Thereupon the company decided to put the whole business on a cash basis; and began with editorials in its advertisements announcing the change, supplemented with letters to credit customers. A twenty-page "cash book" was also circulated. Employees were called together and given full details of the plan, and substantial cash prizes were offered to departments making a daily quota of sales the greatest number of times during the coming month, this quota being calculated on the basis of previous cash-and-credit sales combined, with a view of holding all business and adding a substantial increase.

From the start this store was not only able to boost its selling quotas, but the all-cash plan received hearty support from both customers and employees.

### Reasons for Preferring a Cash Basis.

Several reasons were laid before the public to demonstrate that cash is a better basis for business than credit, viewed from the standpoint of store policy:

1. Being paid cash by its own customers, the store is able to buy for less, and buy for cash itself.
2. The store can operate for less cost by eliminating useless expense.
3. It can sell for less when selling for cash only.
4. It can pay good salaries to employees and merit loyal service.
5. Through the cash policy, wisely carried out and loyally supported by the public, the store can be made an institution that will benefit its community and be a model for other communities.

One interesting feature of the change was the plentiful use of the word "cash" itself. This was freely played up in advertising, put on all window signs and placards, and in the electric lights, also appearing on every price ticket. The price tickets read "49 cents cash" and all items quoted in newspaper accounts were "Cash price 49 cents."

Many merchants, of course, prefer to continue on a credit basis.

### How Government Helps to a Cash Basis.

Uncle Sam has been conducting for the past two years a campaign which is bound to help any retail merchant who plans to cross the same chasm, turning his business from a credit to a cash basis.

This is the thrift campaign for War Savings Stamps, which is keyed to sensible saving and wise spending, the selection of sound values in buying merchandise, the economies possible through purchasing for cash, serving one's self and carrying home parcels.

The thrift campaign has led the whole American people to think as never before.

They have learned to pay the few extra cents or dollars for a given article which, perhaps only 10 per cent more in price, assured a 50 per cent addition in wearing quality and length of service.

They have learned to discriminate between real service, such as delivery of a sack of flour, and imitation service like the delivery of a spool of thread—they now know that both cost money, but while one is worth it the other isn't.

They have learned that charge accounts and instalment purchases involve additional expense to merchants which can only be paid by customers, and are taking steps to reduce such expenses.

They know that by patronizing stores that sell for cash only, or make a tangible distinction between cash sales and credit sales, they may hand money over the counter and avoid sharing the burden imposed by credit customers.

They have learned that merchandise bought on instalments may often be purchased to better advantage where the transaction is deferred until they can save the necessary money, thereby eliminating interest charges, and that their savings earn interest while they are accumulating the purchase fund.

Uncle Sam's thrift campaign is going straight ahead. Upon the work done during the past two years merchants who desire to transform their business to the all-cash basis can safely build. They will find that the public understands and wants to help. And month by month as the thrift campaign goes on there will be found to be more and more public understanding, support and good-will.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Frank Banks has opened a meat business at Sandy Hook, Conn.

Glen Rudolph will open a meat market at Gloversville, N. Y., in the store recently conducted by Naylor & Baker, on South Perry street.

Fire destroyed Merghard's meat market at Brewster, Conn.

Mr. Prescott, who has conducted a meat market at Penacook, N. H., for the past thirty-five years, has sold his business to Isaac Saidel and will retire.

Michael Pifko has moved his meat market into P. Pifko's department store at West Rutland, Vt.

J. J. Hannon has opened a meat market in Litchfield, Conn.

The Union Market has opened at N125 Washington street, Spokane, Wash., under the management of L. R. Newman.

O. D. Gibson, president of the Yakima Meat Company, Yakima, Wash., will establish a public market at South First and Chestnut streets.

Bonar & Simmons will erect a large building at the corner of Baker avenue and Second street, Moundsville, W. Va., in which they will conduct a meat market.

Robert Huston of Greenup, Ill., has opened the old White Front market on North Front street, Kansas, Ill., formerly conducted by Charles Fitzpatrick.

Anton Kraft has been appointed receiver for the retail meat business of John Krimmer at 1325 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Cut Price Market Company is making many improvements in its store on Front street, Bath, Me.

McCartan & Co. has opened a branch market on Centre avenue, Butler, Pa., under the management of Herman Klugh. The main store is located at 194-196 Race street.

Hector Barretta has closed his meat market on New street, Swanton, Vt.

John W. Hammond and Daniel Cloyes have purchased the meat and provision market on Main street, Middlebury, Vt., from Frank J. Schackett, and will be assisted by A. T. Henricks.

Fire of undetermined origin damaged Sable's Meat Market at 407 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to the extent of \$2,000.

The Cash Market, Quinton, Okla., has been purchased by M. H. Gamble, and will be operated as the Smelter Market.

The City Meat and Fish Market has opened for business on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, Hutchinson, Kan.

Edwin Large, recently discharged from the air service, has engaged in the meat and grocery business at 508-10 West Main street, Battle Creek, Mich., succeeding Geo. Wilbur & Son.

Kelly's Cash Market has been opened at 1124 Fourteenth avenue, Rockford, Ill., with Clarence Larson as proprietor.

Donahoe's, Inc., have leased the store at 419-21 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in which they will open a meat and grocery market.

Max Braum has purchased the butcher shop of the Economy Store in Austin, Minn.

The Consumers' Co-operative Association, Eveleth, Minn., will add a stock of meats.

The new Producers' Public Market at the corner of Trent avenue and Wall street, Spokane, Wash., has been opened to the public.

A Deacon meat and grocery market has been opened in Roseville, Ohio.

The Oklahoma City (Okla.) Retail Butchers' Association has been organized by Lee A. Schirck of Price & Sons and W. A. Butcher, Oklahoma City.

E. C. Abe has resumed the position of manager of the National Market, 14 South Main street, Dayton, Ohio, after having been eleven months with the U. S. Army.





Philip Goldberg expects to open a meat market in Falmouth, Mass., at an early date.

B. L. Holloway will open a meat market in the new building now being erected at North Wilbraham, Mass., by Nelson L. Bradway.

A poultry market has been opened on East Main street, Newbern, Tenn., by Goodwin & Jean.

A new refrigerating system is being installed in the meat market of Charles Barnum at Evansville, Wis.

The Ephraim meat market, Ephraim, Wis., of which Arnold Sohns is proprietor, has been opened to the public.

The meat department of the Ideal Store, Richmond, Wis., is being remodeled.

Charles Ware opened his meat market at Berlin, Wis., which has been closed all winter.

George Rau has sold the Central Meat Market, West Bend, Ind., to Fred Lange, of Mayville, Ind.

Metzdorf & Hayes will conduct a meat business at Bird Island, Minn.

A. Reginald has disposed of his meat market at Argyle, Minn., to Ed. Steinbauer.

Kiester & Gaard will operate a branch meat market at Ledyard, Minn.

Fred Pfeiffer sold out his meat business in Morton, Minn., to E. H. Wolf.

E. E. Hofmann sold his meat market in Enderlin, N. D., to H. Windemuth.

Verritt & Hodge's meat market at Aurora, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market in Chaseburg, Wis., formerly conducted by Charles Enders, has been sold to John Sidle.

Chas. Meyer will conduct a meat market in Roseau, Minn.

E. E. Schumacher bought the Zoost meat business in Davenport, N. D.

Art Wise will be associated with his brother, Russell Wise, in the meat business at Toledo, Ia.

Sorenson Bros. will conduct a meat market in Albert Lea, Minn.

E. H. Hillyer, Hancock, Wis., sold his meat and grocery market to J. C. Barton.

Will Weisbrod, Jr., bought a meat market in Nortonville, Wis.

H. J. Linley opened a grocery store in connection with his meat market at Mazomanie, Wis.

George Rau sold the meat market in West Bend, Wis., to Fred Lange.

Mrs. R. Ehnerd sold the meat market in Wrightstown, Wis., to the Dix Bros. of Hilbert.

Henry Wilkens bought a meat market in New Salem, N. D.

J. J. Ernesti will open a meat market at Seneca, S. D.

Pugliese Bros. have opened another branch meat market in Pittston, Pa., this one being located at 93 South Main avenue.

Hamilton & Julian, who operate a meat market at Tama, Ia., have opened a branch market in Pelle Plaine, Ia.

The meat market at the corner of Main and Depot streets, Canisteo, N. Y., formerly conducted by Fred Kersley, has been taken over by William Jones and Glenn VanFleet.

Herbert Casper of Danville, Ind., has purchased the meat market at Sunman, Ind., formerly conducted by W. W. McMullen.

#### WEEKLY REVIEW OF MEAT TRADE.

General market conditions in the New York territory for the past week are reviewed as follows by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

The market in general was but a continuation of the previous week. Receipts of beef and lamb have been fairly liberal, while other classes have been only moderate. The demand generally has been light.

**BEEF.**—The market for beef has continued the even tone of last week. The receipts of steers have been quite liberal, cows moderate and bulls light. Bulls have met with a fairly even demand, which readily absorbed the offerings, while cows have moved slowly. The bulk of the steers were of the medium and good grade. The few choice steers offered met with a fair demand. The others were a slow sale and the dull demand gradually forced the price down about fifty cents below Monday's opening. A liberal supply of Kosher beef has met with a light demand, causing a slow market.

**VEAL.**—Veal has been the best feature of the week's market. The supply has been only moderate and has met with a fair demand on a steady to firm market. There has been very little change in prices, but there has been a good healthy market all week. The bulk of the offerings were of the medium to good grade; some heavy skinned veal sold at 16c. to 18c.

**PORK.**—The pork market has been steady this week. The light supply of eight to ten pound loins sold readily at 34 to 35c. At times heavy loins were slow but on the whole moved out very well. Other pork cuts sold well. The general tone of the pork market has been good.

**LAMB.**—The supply of lambs has been liberal and there were a considerable number in off condition. These, together with the heavy weights, sold very slowly and caused a generally weak market. The few choice winter lambs sold slowly at 28 to 29c. A considerable number of genuine spring lambs were offered, which sold readily at 31 to 33c.

**MUTTON.**—The mutton market has been dull and weak. Some of the arrivals were in off condition. The supplies were only moderate, but far more than the light demand would absorb. Some mutton in good condition has been frozen.

**MARKET CLOSING.**—(Thursday).—Beef is going out at about steady prices. There will be a fair clean-up at most points. Veal cleaned up early at steady to firm prices. Pork closed out at steady prices. Lamb and mutton are going out dull and weak; a clean-up will not be made, even by sacrificing the off condition supplies. Some late arrivals will be carried over.

#### OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

A very busy man indeed these days is the genial Fred Howe, of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo. Along with his many other duties, he is plant chairman of the Victory Loan Committee. The employees of this plant are 100 per cent strong, having purchased \$160,000 worth of bonds in five days. That, with \$50,000 by J. C. Dold and \$300,000 by the firm, totals \$510,000, a splendid showing indeed. The credit for this is largely due Mr. Howe, who has been working early and late to bring it about.

As a scenario writer, Hiram Cohen of the Usessa Company, is a huge success. His latest effusion is entitled "Out of the Hog" (comes grease), barefacedly admitting that the title was suggested to him by Nazimova's "Out of the Fog." He says Nazimova is an old friend, but she won't work in his new picture, because she can not collaborate with a man, no matter how gifted he may be, who uses henna for a hairwash! Years ago Hiram had vaudeville aspirations; they crop up now once in a while. Otherwise he's a crackjack salesman and knows his business, and the movies will never ruin his fair fame or character—at least not in Buffalo.



85 Cliff St.

#### RETAIL MEAT SCALES

The Last Thing the Buyer's Eyes Rest on Before the Purchase—  
**THE SCALE**

Your Sale, Your Profits, Your Reputation Hang in the Balance  
The scale that has the confidence of the public serves the retailer best.

The CHATILLON RETAIL MEAT SCALE has deservedly enjoyed that confidence for years.  
In Catalogue No. 19 there are illustrated our many types and varieties of spring balances and scales. Special scales for every purpose and particular reasons for every scale.

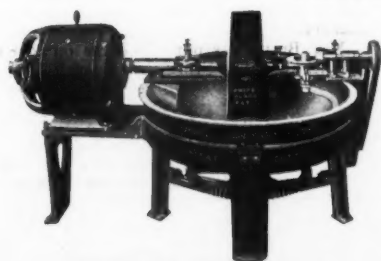
JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

Established 1835

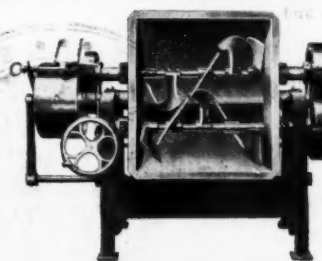
New York City

## The "Buffalo" Silent Meat Cutter

The World's Greatest Meat Cutter—Has No Equal



"BUFFALO" MEAT CUTTER



"BUFFALO" MEAT MIXER



"BUFFALO" STUFFER

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO.

Buffalo, New York

# New York Section

F. J. Gardner, consulting superintendent of Swift & Company at Chicago, was in New York this week.

J. P. Moon, of the executive staff of Swift & Company at Chicago, returned this week on the Mauretania from a business trip abroad.

P. D. Armour 3rd has been in New York for a week or more looking over the situation here and visiting his friends in all branches of the trade.

Harry Schutta, of the New York office of Armour & Company, has been transferred to Philadelphia as assistant to superintendent George Lee.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending May 10, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 22.51 cents per pound.

E. J. White, of Wilson & Company's beef department, and A. F. Gable, Jr., of the branch house department at Chicago, were in New York this week.

Despondency over living conditions is said to have caused Henry Hamberger, a butcher at 626 Tenth street, College Point, to commit suicide last week.

John Kobel, salesman for A. Sussman, a butcher at No. 17 West 133d street, was fined \$100 in Special Sessions this week for alleged short weight sale of ham to a woman sent in by detectives for that purpose.

L. F. Gerber, for many years superintendent of Wilson & Company's New York plant, has associated himself with the Nagle Packing Company, Jersey City. Mr. Gerber is known as a packing-house expert of wide experience, and his friends will be glad to know of his new connection.

F. L. Gaudreaux, head of Swift & Company's soap department in New York territory, was this week elected president of the New York Auxiliary of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Gaudreaux, who is one of the leaders in the specialty trade, had been vice-president of the association.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending May 10, 1919, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 755 lbs.; Brooklyn, 13,122 lbs.; Bronx 20 lbs.; total, 13,303 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,200 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4 lbs.; total, 2,204 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 11,100 lbs.; Bronx, 20 lbs.; Queens, 6 lbs.; total, 11,126 lbs.

W. S. Burke, manager for Armour & Company at Trenton, has been made assistant to General Superintendent A. H. Van Pelt in the New York territory, in charge of the beef department. R. N. Paul, manager at Plainfield, succeeds Mr. Burke at Trenton, and T. F. Murphy, assistant manager at Hackensack, takes Mr. Paul's place at Plainfield. Mr. Burke began his career as an Armour man 20 years ago as stenographer for Mr. Van Pelt at Albany.

The family of Samuel Bloch, the well-known proprietor of the Astor Market, helped to celebrate the return of the 77th Division

last week, but their particular and special celebration was postponed, for the reason that their particular hero is still in France. Davis S. Bloch, the young son of the veteran market proprietor, went to France as a member of the famous 77th, but won his shoulder bars there and was transferred to another unit, which will not return until June. Young Bloch rose from private to First Lieutenant in a very short time, and his father is correspondingly proud. Drafted in August, 1917, he spent six weeks as a private at Camp Upton, and was made a corporal at Camp Gordon, Georgia, in March, 1918, and later advanced to first sergeant. In that month he sailed with his regiment, the 308th Infantry, for France. Going to the firing line in July, he remained there until the armistice was signed, and came through without a scratch. It was in the midst of the September fighting that he received his commission as First Lieutenant. Later he was transferred to the 78th Division, and his family expects to welcome him home next month.



1st Lieut. David S. Bloch, 78th Div., A. E. F.  
Son of Samuel Bloch of New York.

The mild-mannered, pink-cheeked youth in charge of the motor delivery of the I. Cahn Company, Inc., at No. 456 Ninth avenue, is the last person in the world one would pick as a pugilist. A. J. DeVito is the young man's name, and he is the bright particular 18-year-old star of the New West Side Athletic Club. He is below the average in height, and weighs only 108 lbs., but the way he waded through the 115-lb. title-holder at the recent New York State amateur title tournament, and on the same evening pulled off a still bigger surprise by battering through the almost professional defense of the star

of the Brooklyn A. A., shows his extraordinary ability, despite the fact that he is practically a novice. It never does to judge by appearances.

## VICTORY LOAN OVER THE TOP.

The Meat and Allied Trades Committee which had charge of the Victory Loan campaign in Greater New York was busy all this week footing up the results of its work, and at last reports the final figures had not been compiled, as there were several sources yet to hear from. In spite of discouragements, and marked lack of support from certain sections of the retail trade, the committee was able to announce that it had exceeded its quota of \$1,750,000 by several thousand dollars. The total was still growing at last reports.

Herman Brand led all the sub-committee chairmen except the packers' committee, which of course had the advantage of big subscriptions from packers and other firms which made up the bulk of the quota. But Brand's work in the fat trade resulted in a total of \$126,900, and he was given many compliments for his eternal hustling. Albert Rohe's provision trade committee turned in \$90,800 in pledges, which was fine work, and William Minder of the Washington Market committee came next with \$38,300. David Mayer's wholesalers' committee reported over \$21,000 worth of subscriptions, and in each case the push and enthusiasm of these chairmen was largely responsible for the result.

Everybody worked hard, from chairman J. C. Good on down the list. Vice-chairman Irving Blumenthal conducted a rally of the kosher butchers at the United Dressed Beef Company's plant last Friday which yielded surprising results, over \$15,000 being subscribed by the East Side Kosher trade within a few minutes. W. H. Noyes was a speaker at this meeting and put a lot of "pep" into it. Employees of all the New York plants gave liberal support to the campaign, and there is no doubt that it has left a valuable permanent impression among the rank and file of meat trade employees.

## SOLDIERS' RE-EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

On Thursday, April 24, there was opened in the Hallenbeck Building, 505 Pearl street, the Re-employment Bureau of New York City for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. The Bureau is operated under the auspices of the Re-employment Committee of New York City, which is backed by all of the important welfare organizations and employers' associations in New York City, fifteen of the former and eighty of the latter.

Everybody should appreciate the great importance of actually placing our returning soldiers, sailors and marines in remunerative employment without delay. This can be achieved only with the complete co-operation of the community. Members of the trade who are not already doing so are urged to employ soldiers, sailors and marines wherever possible, and to utilize the Re-employment Bureau to secure these men. Call Worth 9250 or write the Re-employment Bureau of New York City, 505 Pearl street.

Our CASH PROVISION DEPT., in charge of George W. Beman, is in close touch with the cash supply and demand. Wire us your offers and bids.

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## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, fair to choice.....	14.75@17.50
Stags.....	@—
Bulls, ordinary to good.....	9.00@12.00
Cows, common to good.....	4.25@11.75

## LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime.....	14.00@17.50
Live calves, common barnyards.....	@ 8.00
Live calves, little.....	@ 9.25
Live calves, culls.....	11.00@13.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to prime spring.....	20.00@21.50
Live lambs, fair.....	@ 15.50
Live lambs, ordinary, unshorn.....	@—
Live sheep, fair clipped wethers.....	@—
Live sheep, common to fair.....	7.50@10.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@21.00
Hogs, medium.....	@21.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@21.00
Pigs.....	@19.75
Roughs.....	@18.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	25 @26
Choice native light.....	25 @26
Native, common to fair.....	23 @24

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	25 @26
Choice native light.....	24 @25
Native, common to fair.....	23 @24
Choice Western, heavy.....	22 @23
Choice Western, light.....	20 @21
Common to fair Texas.....	20 @21
Good to choice helters.....	24 @25
Common to fair helters.....	22 @23
Choice cows.....	21 @22
Common to fair cows.....	18 @20
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	15 @18

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@36	@38
No. 2 ribs.....	@30	34 @36
No. 3 ribs.....	@26	30 @32
No. 1 loins.....	@36	@40
No. 2 loins.....	@30	36 @38
No. 3 loins.....	@26	32 @34
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@32	32 @33
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@29	30 @31
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@25	28 @29
No. 1 rounds.....	@23½	@25
No. 2 rounds.....	@22	@24
No. 3 rounds.....	@20	@23
No. 1 chuck.....	@18	@20
No. 2 chuck.....	@17	@18
No. 3 chuck.....	@15	@17

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	25 @26
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	24 @25
Western, calves, choice.....	23 @24
Western, calves, fair to good.....	22 @23
Grassers and buttermilks.....	18 @20

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@28½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@28½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@28½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@29
Pigs.....	@29½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	@35
Lambs, choice.....	@31
Sheep, choice.....	@20
Sheep, medium to good.....	@18
Sheep, culls.....	@15

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@38
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@37
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@36
Smoked picnic, light.....	@28
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@27
Smoked shoulders.....	@25
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	31 @33
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@37
Dried beef wets.....	42 @46
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	35 @36

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@38
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@37
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@35
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@51
Shoulders, city.....	@30
Shoulders, Western.....	@29
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@31
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@35
Fresh hams, city.....	@39
Fresh hams, Western.....	@38
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@28

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 75.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 70.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 70.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00@125.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@27c
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@21c
Fresh cow tongues.....	@18c
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@70c
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @100c
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c
Calves' livers.....	@35c
Beef kidneys.....	@18c
Mutton kidneys.....	@15c
Livers, beef.....	@18c
Oxtails.....	@14c
Hearts, beef.....	@14c
Rolls, beef.....	@30c
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	30 @50c
Lambs' fries.....	@12c
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@20c

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	4½ @ 5½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@11
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.00
Hog middles.....	@18
Hog bungs, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@16
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@18
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@50
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@95

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	23	30
Pepper, Sing., black.....	20	22
Pepper, Penang, white.....	—	—
Pepper, red.....	23	26
Allspice.....	10	12
Cinnamon.....	25	29
Coriander.....	7½	9½
Cloves.....	25	30
Ginger.....	25	25
Mace.....	55	60

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@20
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@21
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. and S. P.....	@ 6
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 7

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .72
No. 2 skins.....	@ .70
No. 3 skins.....	@ .47
Branded skins.....	@ .57
Ticky skins.....	@ .57
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .70
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .68
No. 1, 9¼-12½ lbs.....	@7.00
No. 2, 9¼-12½ lbs.....	@6.80
No. 1 B. M., 9¼-12½ lbs.....	@6.80
No. 2 B. M., 9¼-12½ lbs.....	@6.60
Branded skins, 9¼-12½ lbs.....	@5.50
Ticky skins, 9¼-12½ lbs.....	@5.50
No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.....	@7.25
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.....	@7.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.....	@7.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.....	@6.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@7.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@7.25
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@7.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@7.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 15 lbs. and over.....	@8.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 15 lbs. and over.....	@7.25
Branded kips.....	@6.75
Heavy branded kips.....	@6.75
Ticky kips.....	@6.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@6.75

All skins must have tall bone cut.

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—	
Long Island, Penn. and Florida, spring.....	@40
Michigan, spring.....	@—

## FOWLS—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	@38
Western, 48 to 58 lbs. to dozen.....	@38
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@37
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@36½
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	@35
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	@33

## FOWLS—Fresh—dry packed, barrels—

Western, 5 lbs. and over.....	36½ @37
Southwestern, dry-picked, mixed weights.....	@37½

## Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Dry-picked, No. 1.....	@27
Scalded.....	@26½

## Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@10.00
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## FROZEN—1918 Pack.

Turkeys—	
W'n, small bxs. d. p. select young hens.....	@49
W'n, small bxs. d. pk. select young toms.....	@48
W'n, bbls. d. pk. select young hens.....	@48
W'n, bbls., dry-pkd., select young toms.....	@48
W'n, bbls., dry-pkd., y'g hens and toms.....	@47
Texas, dry picked, choice.....	@46
Texas, fair to good.....	@43
Old toms.....	@43

## Broilers—

Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@52
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@48
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@50
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@47

## Chickens—

Milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	@41
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	@41
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	@41
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to doz.....	@42
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	@43
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	@39
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	@40
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	@40
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to doz.....	@41
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.....	@41

## Fowls—

Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	@37½
Milk fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	@37½
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	@36½
Milk fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	@35½
Milk fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.....	@34½
Milk fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	@33½
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.....	@37
Corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	@37
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	@36
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	@35
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.....	@33½
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	@32½

## Old Cocks—

Western prime.....	25½ @26
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## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, broilers, via exp. per lb.....	70 @75
Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.....	@—
Young roosters.....	@—
Fowls, via express.....	34 @36
Roosters, old.....	20 @21
Turkeys, via freight.....	25 @25
Geese.....	18 @19
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb.....	@46
Guineas, per pair.....	1.00@1.16

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	58½ @59
Creamery higher (scoring lots).....	59½ @60
Creamery, firsts.....	57 @58
Process extras.....	51 @52
Process, firsts.....	51 @52

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	50 @50½
Fresh gathered, storage pkd., extra firsts.....	49½ @49
Fresh gathered, storage packed, firsts.....	48 @49
Fresh gathered, firsts, northerly sections.....	47 @48½
Fresh gathered, firsts, southerly sections.....	46½ @47½
Fresh gathered, seconds and poorer.....	43 @46
Fresh gath., checks, good to choice, dry.....	41 @41½
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades.....	35 @40

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 4.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 4.07½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	4.75 @ 10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25%.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 95%.....	@ 4.75

